FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 143

24 July 1979

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

CPCZ Paper: MBFR Talks in Deadlock; West Is to Blame [RUDE PRAVO 20 Jul] BB 1
GDR Paper Discusses Conclusion of 18th MBFR Round [BERLINER ZEITUNG 20 Jul] BB 2
Budapest Commentator: U.S. SALT II Hearings Positive So Far [Kulcsar] BB 3
Warsaw: SALT II A Vehicle for U.S. Abandonment of Nuclear Deterrence [Stefanowicz in SLOWO POWSZECHNE 30 Jun-1 Jul] BB 3

ALBANIA

ATA Scores Soviet 'Pressure, Blackmail' on 'Vassal States' B 1
ZERI I POPULLIT Criticizes Carter Energy Program B 1
Tirana Radio Comments on U.S. Military Presence in ROK B 2

BULGARIA

Todor Zhivkov Sends Condolences to Vietnamese President C 1
Andrey Lukanov Received by Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi 23 July C 1
Further Reportage on Visit of Zambian Defense Minister C 1
NARODNA ARMIYA Coverage [17 Jul] C 1
Announcement on Visit [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 Jul] C 3
Cooperative Program With Mozambique Signed in Sofia C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Text of Sabolicek Article in RUDE PRAVO on Price Increases [21 Jul] D 1
Bratislava PRAVDA Marks Gromyko's 70th Birthday [ZR, 18 Jul] D 4
Husak Congratulates Iraq's Husayn on Election [Bratislava PRAVDA 19 Jul] D 5
Strougal Sends Telegram to New Government of Nicaragua [RUDE PRAVO 21 Jul] D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet Makes Official Visit E 1
Berlin Arrival E 1
Luncheon for Francois-Poncet E 1
Fischer Speech at Luncheon E 1
Francois-Poncet Luncheon Speech E 3
Discussion of Bilateral Relations E 5
Radio Commentary on Talks [Erich] E 5
Officials Attend Egyptian Envoy's Berlin Reception E 6
Leaders Congratulate Iraqi Counterparts on National Holiday [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14-15 Jul] E 7
Honecker Congratulates Iraq's Saddam Husayn [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 Jul] E 7
PLO Diplomat Arrives, Received by Fischer E 8
Cuban Planning Commission Chairman Meets With Gerhard Schuerer E 8
SED's Axen, British CP's Jack Woddis Hold Talks in E. Berlin [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 Jul] E 8

Honecker Congratulates Laos' Souphanouvong on 70th Birthday E 9
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Jul]
Support for Developing Countries' Agriculture Expressed at Rome Meeting E 10
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 Jul]
Hamburg DPA: GDR Justice Ministry Confirms Court Judgment on Havemann E 10

HUNGARY

Communique Released on Belgian Foreign Minister's Visit F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 20 Jul]
Kadar Receives Netherlands CP Chairman F 2
Session of Hungarian-Mexican Cooperation Committee Reported F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 15 Jul]
Discussion at Csepel Plant With Brigade Leaders Reported F 3
[Kozma in NEPSZABADSAG 15 Jul]
Progression of Seasonal Agricultural Chores Reviewed F 6
[NEPSZABADSAG 18 Jul]

POLAND

Warsaw Reports Gierek Arrival in USSR 23 July G 1
Jablonski, Jaroszewicz Congratulate New Nicaragua Government G 1
Foreign Leaders Send Congratulations on State Anniversary G 1
Jaroszewicz Receives Head of U.S. Export-Import Bank G 2
Babiuch Meets With Venezuelan Communist Party Official G 2
Naval Court Sentences Citizen Convicted of Spying for NATO G 2
State Council Adopts Resolution on Laws at 14 July Session G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 16 Jul]
Jablonski Visits Scouts in Gdansk Region G 4
Grudzien Reads Gierek Letter to Miners in Silesia G 4

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Greets Giscard d'Estaing on National Day [SCINTEIA 14 Jul] H 1
RCP Central Committee Secretary Radulescu Receives French Communists H 1
Ceausescu Receives Chairman of Norwegian Conservative Party H 1
Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Holds Talks in Iraq H 2
Ceausescu Meets Syrian Nationalist Party of Lebanon Delegation H 2
German, Hungarian Nationality Council Plenums Cable Ceausescu H 3
German Council Cable [SCINTEIA 21 Jul] H 3
Hungarian Council Cable [SCINTEIA 20 Jul] H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

President Tito Congratulates French President on National Day I 1
[BORBA 14 Jul]
Tito Congratulates Iraq's Al-Bakr on Revolution Anniversary I 1
[BORBA 14 Jul]
Reportage on Visit of Guinea President Sekou Toure I 1
Tito Welcome on Brioni I 1
Sekou Toure-Tito Talks I 1
PRC Public Security Minister Meets Slovene Officials 23 July I 2
Dragosavac Meets With Mexican Party Leader I 2
TANJUG Reports KOMUNIST Article on Vietnam Refugee Problem I 3
POLITIKA Comments on Country's Oil-Saving Measures [Logar, 15 Jul] I 3

LCY Central Committee Commission Discusses Civil Defense I 4
[Vucetic in NARODNA ARMIJA 12 Jul]
BORBA Notes Work Stoppages in Croatia [Kostovska, 18 Jul] I 5
Slovene Communists Discuss 'Occurrences of Neoclericalism' I 6
[Pjevic in BORBA 19 Jul]

CPCZ PAPER: MBFR TALKS IN DEADLOCK; WEST IS TO BLAME

AU211225 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[CTK Vienna dispatch: "Vienna Disarmament Talks: A Deadlock for Which the West Is to Blame"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] Vienna, CTK--THE 18TH ROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS ON REDUCING ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE WAS CONCLUDED THIS THURSDAY IN VIENNA'S HOFBURG WITH THE 211TH PLENARY SESSION. IT WAS ADDRESSED BY AMBASSADOR NIKOLAY TARASOV, HEAD OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION, AND BY AMBASSADOR JONATHAN DEAN, HEAD OF THE U.S. DELEGATION, WHO ALSO CHAIRED THE SESSION. THE JOURNALISTS WERE INFORMED ABOUT THEIR SPEECHES AT A PRESS CONFERENCE.

Nikolay Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation, again pointed out that the Soviet-American summit meeting had stressed the necessity of solving the questions of limiting feverish arming and equipment and of achieving practical results in this sphere by means of diverse negotiations. "The successful conclusion of the Vienna talks," N. Tarasov said, "would be of great significance for reducing the threat of a military confrontation in Europe, becuase it is these talks that concern such a sensitive area, both politically and in the military sense, as central Europe. That is why all states participating in the talks have a great responsibility. Even though it was possible in the course of last year--and this also applies to the 18th round--to succeed to a certain extent in coordinating the two sides' approaches to certain problems, we still have a long way to go to reach specific results. This is so because the initiative in bringing the positions closer together comes from the socialist countries, whereas the West is excusably wavering in submitting its own proposals and is avoiding discussion of the proposals submitted by its partners."

The head of the Soviet delegation then pointed out the unjustified demands voiced by the NATO in demanding that the socialist states reduce numbers of their troops by 3.5 times the reduction [of the NATO states], in spite of the existing approximate equilibrium in central Europe. "WHILE THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ALREADY DECLARED LONG AGO THAT THEY ARE WILLING TO REDUCE THE NUMBERS OF THEIR GROUND FORCES BY 105,000 MEN, AND SIMULTANEOUSLY SPECIFIED HOW EACH OF THESE COUNTRIES WOULD SHARE IN THE REDUCTION, THE WEST HAS SO FAR AVOIDED GIVING A SATISFACTORY ANSWER TO THE QUESTION ABOUT THE SPECIFIC SHARE OF THE FRG, GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER WEST EUROPEAN STATES DIRECTLY PARTICIPATING IN THE NEGOTIATIONS." N. Tarasov then spoke of the latest significant proposal submitted by the socialist countries on 28 June 1979. He stressed that this proposal particularly takes into account the numerous demands of the Western states.

The head of the USSR delegation concluded by appealing to the Western countries to reply as soon as possible, in detail and concretely, to the entire complex of the proposals submitted by the socialist states. This is necessary for a further rapprochement of the stances held by the two sides and also for working out the first reduction agreement. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 20 July on page 7 carries a 400-word CTK Vienna dispatch on the same press conference including the following passage: "Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation to the Vienna negotiations and permanent CSSR representative in the international organizations in Vienna, replied to the CTK correspondent's question why the first reduction agreement, for which the peace-loving and progressive public in Europe has been waiting in vain for all of 6 years, had again not been signed by saying, among other things, that the prerequisites for progress certainly existed here, because the 18th round negotiations were necessarily influenced by the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President James Carter and also by the signing of the SALT II treaty. [paragraph continues]

"The Vienna talks and the signing of the SALT II treaty showed that no question exists that could not be solved by negotiations--provided, of course, that all the participants approach it from the viewpoint of respect for reciprocal interests and of the nonimpairment of the existing approximate military equilibrium, and also provided they do not try to win unilateral military advantages for themselves.

"Despite this our negotiations have not moved an inch. The present stagnating situation is caused by the fact that the West has so far not renounced the idea of achieving military advantages at the roundtable.

"As long as the West does not abandon its demands, which do not correspond to reality, any marked progress in Vienna is impossible."]

GDR PAPER DISCUSSES CONCLUSION OF 18TH MBFR ROUND

AU231503 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 20 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch: "Another Round in Vienna Concluded"]

[Text] Vienna (ADN dispatch)--The signing of the SALT II agreement has shown that it is necessary and possible to bring about workable agreements in the field of arms limitation and disarmament in the various negotiating bodies. This was stated yesterday by the head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Tarasov, at the last plenary session of the 18th round of the Vienna negotiations on a reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The successful conclusion of the Vienna negotiations would be of great importance for reducing the military confrontation in Europe, Tarasov said, stressing in the context the hight responsibility of all participating states. He declared that important stimuli for a further reconcilement of positions have come only from the socialist states, while the West neither submitted any proposals of its own nor gave any constructive reply to the tabled proposals. Although owing to the proposals of the socialist states in the past year some joint positions have been reached in the negotiations, the achievement of concrete results is still a long way off, he said.

The USSR negotiator stressed that the arbitrary demand of the NATO states for a 3 and 1/2 times greater reduction of armed forces by the socialist states constitutes the main obstacle to progress at the negotiations. This demand, he said, aims at altering the approximate balance of military forces in central Europe in favor of NATO, and contradicts the agreed negotiating principles of reciprocity, equality, and the undiminished security of all participants.

While the socialist countries declared their readiness to reduce their land forces by 105,000 men a long time ago and announced which concrete contribution would be made to this reduction by each individual country, the West continues to dodge a reply to this question.

Turning to the proposals of the socialist states, the Soviet chief delegate observed that they are aimed at initiating practical steps for the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

Supplementing their compromise proposals of 8 June and 30 November 1978, the USSR, the GDR, the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic on 28 June this year submitted a new proposal which takes into consideration elements of the Western position. It provides for the fixing of the reduction quotas by each participant in the framework of NATO and the Warsaw Pact organization, respectively. Each country's quota is to be approximately proportional to the numerical strength of its armed forces in the reduction area.

At the concluding press conference the head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Strulak, stressed the need for the Western countries to thoroughly reconsider their position during the negotiation pause, and to constructively respond to the whole complex of the socialist proposals so as to achieve a first reduction agreement.

BUDAPEST COMMENTATOR: U.S. SALT II HEARINGS POSITIVE SO FAR

LD240353 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 23 J[illegible] 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. Senate defense committee is to begin its discussions of the SALT II treaty. Istvan Kulcsar reports from New York:

Before beginning its plenary debate on the ratification of the SALT II treaty, signed in Vienna, the U.S. Senate is first acquainting itself with the details through committee hearings. During the past 2 weeks the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has heard from Secretary of State Vance and Secretary of Defense Brown, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, past leaders and members of the SALT delegations and various other experts. The final reverberations of these hearings, in my opinion, have been positive. The basic tone will presumably be different in the defense committee, particularly as its members include such well known opponents of SALT as Senator Jackson and Senator Goldwater. The hearings will be broadcast on television.

WARSAW: SALT II A VEHICLE FOR U.S. ABANDONMENT OF NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 30 Jun-1 Jul 79 p 2 WA

[Article by Janusz Stefanowicz: "SALT II: Chance For A Great Breakthrough"]

[Excerpt] From initial American supremacy and constant striving to maintain it there resulted a phenomenon which stood as an obstacle to disarmament. It was the Western, and especially the American, military-political concept called "deterrence": Since nuclear weapons carry with them the threat of total destruction, their maintenance and development should effectively deter an opponent from undertaking warlike measures and even from conducting a policy inconvenient to the United States. In other words, we are dealing with a permanent threat to use force in international relations. "Deterrence," of course, could be credible only in a system of unequal power. The less probable it becomes, because of the retaliatory capability of the other side, that the weapons which one possesses will be used, the less convincing becomes the argument of "deterrence." The logical sequel of the precise regulation and preservation of the balance of forces in SALT II should be abandonment of this philosophy. This is, in fact, what is mobilizing its advocates to struggle against the treaty.

ATA SCORES SOVIET 'PRESSURE, BLACKMAIL' ON 'VASSAL COUNTRIES'

AU211515 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 21 Jul 79 AU

["Pressure and Blackmail by the Soviet Social-Imperialists on the Vassal Countries"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 21 (ATA)--Recently the Soviet social-imperialists have undertaken a feverish diplomatic and military activity in the vassal countries. Frequent have been the shuttlings of the Soviet generals to a number of East European countries as in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and, as is reported, the commander-in-chief of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty, Marshal Kulikov, visited East Germany during these last few days. The visits of the top Soviet armymen are a component part of the efforts of Moscow to further strengthen the aggressive Warsaw Treaty. The envoys of Moscow have inspected the Soviet occupation troops and those of the armies of these countries and organized also joint military manoeuvres as in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, etc. This feverish activity is neither fortuitous nor a desire of Kulikov and his fellow men to teach the military art to the "friends". It is a constituent part of the pressure and blackmail aiming at strengthening the dictate of the Moscow social-imperialists on the vassal countries. And in fact, the problems raised for discussion in all the countries the Soviet armymen visited had to do with the further elaboration of the tasks set by the Soviet social-imperialists concerning the further arming of their war tool, the Warsaw Treaty, the extension of their influence in the Middle East, Africa, South-East Asia, etc.

But these numerous moves of Kulikov and the other Soviet generals, these zealous implementers of the social-imperialist policy for world hegemony, must be viewed also in the context of the attempts being made by the patrons to eliminate every effort of the vassals for separation and to accelerate the realisation of the plans of the further political, military and economic integration of the East European countries into the Russian metropolis.

The intensification of the activity of the Soviet social-imperialists in the context of the Warsaw Treaty testifies to the great efforts being made by the Kremlin cheiftains to maintain a great striking force and, particularly now, when in the name of the "equilibrium of power", the armaments race and the rivalry between the two imperialist superpowers, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union and the aggressive blocs--NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, which are manipulated by them, have assumed unrestrained proportions. The increase of the Soviet occupation troops in the East European countries, the pressure and blackmail the chieftains of the Kremlin exert on them, show that they want to link these countries ever more tightly after their aggressive foreign policy, keeping the ruling cliques of these countries under their complete control.

ZERI I POPULLIT CRITICIZES CARTER ENERGY PROGRAM

AU221742 Tirana ATA in English 0921 GMT 22 Jul 79 AU

["Carter's Demagogic Programs and Electoral Tricks"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 22 (ATA)--The United States of America is living in the grip of a profound economic, political, moral and spiritual crisis. This allround crisis is a result of the aggressive and expansionist, reactionary and antipeople policy which the chieftains of Washington have feverishly implemented and are implementing, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in a commentary on Carter's recent televized speech.

The newspaper exposes the demagogic character of Carter's "program" and emphasizes that it constitutes another electoral trick of the American President.

The program, the newspaper writes, is "beautiful" in appearance like all the pre-election promises of the pretenders to the post of the president in the United States of America. In the electoral practice in the United States of America and in the Western world in general, the election promises flow like rivers but these promises and blessings melt away together with the conclusion of the election campaign. Carter provided no guarantees for the realisation of the objectives of his program.

After pointing out that the colossal expenditure envisaged in Carter's program will weigh on the backs of the broad working masses, ZERI I POPULLIT continues:

Unfurling the energy program which has become the "Achilles' heel" in the relations between the United States of America and its Western partners, the chieftain of American imperialism tries to calm them and ensure their support promising even some nonessential concessions in the wake of the compromise reached at the Tokyo summit, because he is in need of this for the election campaign.

The newspaper exposes Carter's attacks against the OPEC countries and stresses: The unprecedented energy crisis which has the American economy in its grip has been exported there by nobody. It has its roots in the soil of the American capitalist society.

American imperialism cannot avert this crisis either by demagogic programs on energy or by political manoeuvres for "government reforms." Nothing can cover up the antipeople and warmongering policy of the American imperialists, their unchanging aggressive and enslaving nature, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT concluded.

TIRANA RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN ROK

AU221946 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Jul 79 AU

[Text] As reported by the news agencies, President Carter stated yesterday that American forces stationed in South Korea will remain there. The leader of American imperialism made the statement at a time when the American imperialists, in rivalry with the Soviet social imperialists for hegemony in the Far East and the Pacific area, are ever more increasing their military presence in that region.

The American imperialists maintain a large contingent of troops in South Korea which are deployed in many military bases. According to available data, they maintain about 39,000 troops in South Korea, 30,500 of whom are infantrymen, 8,100 air force personnel and about 400 naval personnel. The American forces stationed in that country are equipped with ultramodern weapons, including nuclear weapons. In October 1978 the United States sent another 14 F-14 fighters to South Korea. They were stationed at the Taegu air base. There are now over 70 fighters of that type stationed at the base.

In addition to the increase of weapons for their own forces in South Korea, the American imperialists have also increased the cooperation between their forces and those of Seoul's puppet regime, which follows an antinational and pro-American policy.

The increase of the American military presence in South Korea is an integral part of its increased military presence in Asia and the Pacific. This military presence is supported and also encouraged by the Chinese social imperialists, who applaud and welcome any American military and political action in that region.

TODOR'S ZHIVKOV SENDS CONDOLENCES TO VIETNAMESE PRESIDENT

AU232020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 23 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, expressing deepest condolences on the occasion of the death of Nguyen Luong Bang, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the loyal son of the Vietnamese Communist Party and tested fighter against imperialism, for national independence and socialism.

GRIGOR STOICHKOV RECEIVES USSR'S LESECHKO

AU231910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Mikhayl Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Sofia today.

The meeting, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Vas[illegible] Tsanov, minister of transportation. A wide range of questions connected with the further intensification of cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the economic sector, and in transportation in particular, was discussed.

ANDREY LUKANOV RECEIVED BY LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI 23 JULY

AU231037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 23 Jul 79 AU

[Text] On 23 July Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress.

Andrey Lukanov handed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi a message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, which expresses satisfaction with the socioeconomic progress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, reached during the years after the September 1969 Revolution, and reviews some issues related to further developing the traditional relations of cooperation between the two countries.

A talk took place in which special attention was paid to the economic cooperation between the two countries. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi sent cordial greetings to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and expressed gratitude for his message and for Bulgaria's solidarity with the Arab peoples' struggle against the plans and maneuvers of imperialism, reaction and Zionism.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ZAMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

NARODNA ARMIYA Coverage

AU191540 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 17 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, a military delegation of the Zambian Republic led by Alexander G. Zulu, chairman of the Zambian Committee on Defense and Security and Zambian minister of defense, arrived in Bulgaria yesterday on an official visit.

At Sofia airport the guests were cordially welcomed by Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff, by generals and officers of the Sofia garrison. Xavier Shimabale, Zambian ambassador to Bulgaria, and Serafim Serafimov, Bulgarian ambassador to Zambia, also were present.

Military honors were accorded the guests and flowers were presented to them.

In the afternoon, the Zambian military delegation paid an official visit to Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense. Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as generals and officers attended the friendly working talks. Serafim Serafimov, Bulgarian ambassador to Zambia, and Xavier Shimabale, Zambian ambassador to Bulgaria, also were present.

Following this, the delegation led by Alexander G. Zulu, chairman of the Zambian Committee on Defense and security and minister of defense of the Zambian Republic, laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement, the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people, and paid homage at his sarcophagus. Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as generals and officers also attended the ceremony. The ambassadors of the two countries, Serafim Serafimov and Xavier Shimabale, also were present.

Last night, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, gave an official dinner in honor of Alexander G. Zulu, chairman of the Zambian Committee for Defense and Security and minister of defense of the Zambian Republic. Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army; Nikolay Minchev, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of foreign trade, and other officials attended the dinner.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, most cordially welcomed the Zambian guests and wished them a pleasant and fruitful stay in Bulgaria. He expressed a belief that this visit will contribute to a better mutual acquaintanceship and that it will favorably affect the expansion of friendship and mutual cooperation between the two countries.

I wish to emphasize, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov said, that the solidarity with the national liberation movement is an unvarying line in Bulgaria's foreign policy.

Finally he proposed a toast to the friendship, understanding and development of cooperation between the peoples of the Zambian Republic and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the final victory over colonialism, neocolonialism and racism as well as to the complete liberation of the African Continent.

The leader of the Zambian delegation, Alexander G. Zulu, expressed enthusiasm for the cordial and warm welcome accorded the delegation. Our people and our party, he said, have a great respect for the BCP and for the Bulgarian people because of the aid that they are granting to the peoples struggling against colonial and neocolonial oppression. He assured those present that regardless of the aggressive actions and economic difficulties in Zambia, his country would continue rendering aid to the African countries struggling for complete and final victory over colonialism, racism and apartheid.

The dinner was held in a cordial atmosphere.

Announcement on Visit

AU230938 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, Alexander Grey Zulu, chairman of Zambia's Committee on Defense and Security and minister of defense of the Republic of Zambia, paid an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria from 16 to 20 July.

During his visit Mr. Zulu was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council.

Mr Zulu and those accompanying him visited some cites and viewed the "Albena," "Golden Sands" and "Friendship" tourist complexes.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov and Mr Zulu had official talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. A protocol on cooperation between the two countries was signed as a result of the talks. Noting the fruitful development of Bulgarian-Zambian relations the two ministers reviewed some aspects of further expanding the bilateral relations and exchanged opinions on a number of international questions of mutual interest.

They expressed their governments' determination to further strengthen and expand Bulgarian-Zambian friendship and cooperation in the interests of the two peoples, and world detente and peace.

The two ministers expressed their confidence in the complete victory of the African peoples in their struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, and for real national independence for the Zimbabwe and Namibia peoples.

They expressed satisfaction with the talks as well as confidence that they will contribute to further strengthening and expanding the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Zambia.

The delegation departed from Bulgaria yesterday.

COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH MOZAMBIQUE SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU231915 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 23 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA)--Today Mr Mario Machungo, member of the Standing Political Committee of the CC of the FRELIMO Mozambique Liberation Front and minister of agriculture, who is heading an agricultural delegation to Bulgaria and Mr Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union, signed an agreement under the Bulgaro-Mozambique long-term economic cooperation programme up to 1990 in the sphere of agriculture, water resources and hydro-power generation. The two ministers signed also a protocol on the talks between the Mozambique delegation and a delegation of the National Agro-Industrial Union, July 19-23.

The documents provide for Bulgaria to build in Mozambique agro-industrial complexes, food industry plants, animal husbandry farms and meliorative facilities.

The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the talks and stressed that bilateral cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry was following an upward trend of development.

Tomorrow the Mozambique delegation leaves the country.

TEXT OF SABOLCIK ARTICLE IN RUDE PRAVO ON PRICE INCREASES

AU241020 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Article by Michal Sabolcik, minister-chairman of the Federal Price Office: "Inevitable Measures"--passages in capitals printed in boldface type]

[Text] OUR PUBLIC IS NOW BEING INFORMED ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT DECISION TO ADJUST SOME RETAIL PRICES AND ABOUT THE PARALLEL SOCIAL AND WAGE MEASURES. THE ADJUSTMENT HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT AFTER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ALL THE INFLUENCES AFFECTING OUR ECONOMY.

The present economic development, although taking place under external and internal conditions harsher than those under which we entered the Sixth 5-Year Plan, continues to show an upward trend. Our country's economic potential is growing, despite many objective problems and subjective shortcomings.

This growth is being aided by the deepening cooperation within the framework of the socialist community, particularly by our cooperation with the Soviet Union. This is why even under more complicated conditions we are succeeding, on the whole, in fulfilling the plans of the 15th CPCZ Congress in economic and social policy and also in the overall development of the standard of living, although the present price measures will affect our citizens. Monetary incomes of the population, for instance, continue to rise year after year. There is a constant improvement in the equipment of our households and food consumption is rising. The targets in housing construction and in the growth of social consumption are being fulfilled as envisaged in the 5-year plan. In 1978 social consumption amounted to Kcs125 billion, which means that the state spends Kcs8,260 per capita and year and thus some 53 percent more than in 1970.

Apart from these positive factors, however, there are also weak spots throughout national economy, which reduce the performance of our economy. As already stressed at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, our progress in improving the efficiency and quality of all work and in making use of the intensive factors of economic growth is not sufficient and not fully in keeping with the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

THE LINE OF THE CONGRESS, AIMING AT INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY OF ALL WORK, HAS NOT YET FULLY PENETRATED THE MINDS AND THE EVERYDAY ACTIVITY OF PEOPLE, RANKING PERSONNEL NOT EXCLUDED.

Our country, which has an advanced industry, must secure the decisive part of its raw materials and fuel-energy needs through imports, at constantly growing prices. From this viewpoint IT IS PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT TO COVER THE GROWING CONSUMPTION, WHICH IS THUS BECOMING ONE OF THE MOST COMPLICATED PROBLEMS OF THE ENTIRE SOCIETY.

But the concern is not caused by external economic relations alone. The same problem applies also to the raw materials extracted in our country. In comparison with the preceding 5-year plans the cost of extracting 1 ton of coal will increase a full 60 percent. This is due to the increasingly deteriorating natural conditions under which the mining takes place. Moreover, we are spending considerable sums from our state resources to finance capital investment projects connected with the relocations of railroad tracks, roads, water projects and whole towns and villages.

All these reasons and other reasons as well require a much more consistent and responsible fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, aimed at increasing efficiency and thriftiness in using fuel-energy sources, raw materials and other materials and at increasing work discipline.

Although the attention devoted to the efficient handling in the aforementioned sphere has generally increased recently, it is not enough yet. WE HAVE TO ACHIEVE A FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN USING RAW MATERIALS, FUELS AND ENERGY. It is imperative to consistently fulfill the comprehensive rationalization programs and to make a gradual transition to energy-saving appliances and to technologies that are less demanding in terms of material and energy consumption. What matters are thus not only operative measures but--in keeping with the whole government program--a conservation of fuels according to plan from the viewpoint of long-term prospects and their materialization.

The necessity to handle raw materials, fuels and energy economically applies to all economic organs and organizations without exception.

We are raising and will continue to increase demands on production organizations, too, by means of [adjusting] wholesale prices of fuel-energy sources and raw materials, so as to insure that their economic activity in this sphere is completely efficient. The situation, however, makes it necessary to exert a much more effective influence on our citizens, using all possible means, including the adjustment of retail prices, in the interests of conserving fuel and energy. THESE MEASURES ARE DESIGNED TO INCREASE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EACH CITIZEN FOR THE ECONOMICAL HANDLING OF ALL KINDS OF FUELS AND ENERGY AND OF ALL VALUES CREATED BY OUR SOCIETY IN GENERAL.

These were the reasons that prompted the CSSR Government to adopt the necessary prices measures. The retail prices of coal, coke, heating gas, heat (steam), electricity and heating oil--with the exception of firewood--are, therefore, being increased 50 percent. The price of heating oil is being adjusted to the level of the diesel oil price, which is Kcs2 per liter. The vouchers for heating oil are being abolished at the same time.

The basic purpose of the adopted measure is, as I have already said, to bring about, by means of the price, a more economical handling of fuels and energy in households, where their consumption is steadily rising.

The retail prices of fuels and energy valid until now have been in effect since 1953 and were too low to cover the present production costs. The difference was subsidized from the state budget with a subsidy of Kcs3 billion annually. Were it not for the adjustment of the retail prices, this subsidy would have to increase almost 2.5 fold in the next few years. The adopted price measures do not abolish state subsidies on the retail prices of fuels and energy, but they prevent their further disproportional growth.

The adjustment of the gasoline price is also part of the government measures in the sphere of fuels and energy.

In the last few years there has been a substantial growth in the consumption of gasoline not only in industry but, due to the development of motorization, also in individual consumption. The demand for gasoline is also strongly influenced by the growing tourist trade. Radical measures for reducing gasoline consumption have been adopted even by countries that have raw material resources of their own.

In our country, too, it is desirable that gasoline, just as other kinds of fuels and energy, be handled rationally. A cursory comparison shows that while gasoline consumption as a whole is growing, the sales of the higher-grade types is growing most rapidly. Since 1978 the sales of "Super" gasoline have increased to 295 percent, sales of "Special" gasoline to 133 percent.

While adjusting the retail prices of gasoline, the government has also adopted measures to conserve gasoline in the public sector. The purpose is TO CUT CONSUMPTION TO THE LEVEL OF 1975 THIS YEAR AND TO INSURE A FURTHER 20 PERCENT REDUCTION NEXT YEAR. The measures adopted to limit the speed of motor vehicles, too, promote a more economical use of gasoline.

In connection with the adjustment of the gasoline price, the prices of taxi services are being adjusted as of 1 August.

Another sphere in which price increases are taking effect is that of communication services.

The hitherto level of rates for postal, telephone, telegraph and teletype services did not cover the expenses of providing them, that is, the cost of operating the respective installations. Last year the loss in postal operations amounted to Kcs 327 million. The actual cost of newly installed telephones in households, including the per-subscription share for developing the local and long-distance network, is many times higher than the fee paid by the subscriber on acquiring a telephone. A similar situation exists with the basic monthly rates for telephone use.

The postal and telegraph rates, too, do not cover the costs of operating the equipment providing these services. The postal rates in effect until now have, basically, remained at the level they were in 1945. All these reasons have led to the adjustment of prices for communication services.

The abolition of the subsidies for children's clothes and the simultaneous increase in children's alloances also fall within the framework of retail price changes effective as of 23 July this year.

Our country holds one of the leading places in the world as regards the extent of assistance granted to families with children. The preferential pricing of children's clothes has for many years been one of the forms in which our society helps families with children. However, this preferential pricing has been accompanied, particularly in the last few years, by a number of undesirable phenomena, which have been justly criticized by the consuming public. The growing tourist trade brings with it increasing purchases of children's wear by foreign tourists. Frequently this advantage is also been made use of by adults of smaller size. About one third of the advantages designated for children subsidized by the state, have thus been enjoyed for those for whom they were not intended. On the contrary, some parents had to buy unsubsidized clothes for their children, in view of their size.

It follows from all these reasons that THE PREFERENTIAL PRICING OF CHILDREN'S WEAR NO LONGER FULFILLS ITS ORIGINAL PURPOSE AND HAD TO BE REPLACED BY ANOTHER FORM OF ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, BY INCREASING CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES.

However, the production organizations, too, must contribute their initiative to improve the situation in the sphere of children's wear. It is their duty to supply the domestic market with a more varied range of products.

In assessing all the adopted measures in the sphere of retail prices the government carefully considered the possibilities of mitigating the impact of the inevitable changes in retail prices of the population by means of social and wage adjustments. In this context it is stressed, above all, a differentiated compensation for the increased expenditures.

This is why it has adjusted the lowest pensions, FOR THE INCREASE OF WHICH Kcs0.5 BILLION HAS BEEN RELEASED FROM THE STATE BUDGET.

It has further increased all other social security pensions. THIS INCREASE REPRESENTS THE AMOUNT OF Kcs1.2 BILLION ANNUALLY AND CONCERNS 3 MILLION PENSIONERS.

At the same time it has decided to carry out some other wage adjustments, the details of which are stated in the official report of the Czechoslovak press agency.

THE MOST STRIKING COMPENSATORY ITEM IS THE INCREASED CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCE. THIS INCREASE REPRESENTS Kcs2.6 BILLION ON AN ANNUAL BASIS.

The CSSR Government is aware that--despite the adopted social and some wage measures--the adjustment of retail prices will affect individual groups of the populations to a varying degree. These measures are, however, inevitable and have been caused by both external and internal economic conditions, which must be countered by instruments of price policy as well as by increasing efficiency and ensuring more thorough economizing.

For the aforementioned reasons, the CSSR Government assumes that the group of measures adopted will encounter the understanding and active support of citizens in the effort to conserve fuels and energy in households. It is in the interest of the further successful economic development of our country.

It was stressed in the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium delivered at the 11th Session of the Party's Central Committee that under socialism one must be a sound and good manager and must not waste raw materials and other materials and the work and time of people. The growing wealth of our society is intended to serve the steadily improving satisfaction of the needs of our citizens, which depends not only on the quantity of resources but also on their rational use.

The creation of resources, their quantity and quality, are determined everyday at all workplaces and all our working people take part in them. IF WE WANT TO CONTINUE TO CREATE AND INSURE GOOD CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR SOCIETY, WE MUST SYSTEMATICALLY CREATE THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS FOR THAT BY MAKING RATIONAL AND ECONOMICAL USE OF THE RESOURCES WE HAVE AT OUR DISPOSAL.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA MARKS GROMYKO'S 70TH BIRTHDAY

AU191550 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[Article signed (ZR): "Andrey Gromyko Is 70"]

[Text] One of the leading representatives of the party of Soviet communists and of the Soviet Government, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, is 70 today. This remarkable politician and diplomat--equally eminent in practice as well as in theory--has dedicated 40 of them to the service of the foreign policy of the world's first socialist state.

He was born on 18 July 1909 in the family of a small farmer in a village near Minsk. A good pupil, he became a good student who demonstrated the ability to profoundly and accurately analyze problems as well as creatively when searching for their solution. In 1931 he was accepted into the Communist Party. He finished his university studies with the degree of agricultural engineer and in 1936 successfully defended a thesis on development trends in the U.S. economy and the instruments that regulate them. In 1936-39 he worked at the Economic Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences where, despite his youth, he proved to be a promising expert on U.S. problems. In 1939 he transferred to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Shortly afterwards he was sent to take up his first diplomatic post. He became counselor of the USSR Embassy in the United States. During the difficult years of the World War II--at the age of 34--he was appointed the USSR's ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary to the United States (1943-46). In view of this function he, naturally, took part in the majority of important negotiations of the then-allies, and thus--for example--we see him at the negotiating table of the Crimea (Yalta) and Potsdam conference and so forth. In 1946-48 he was the USSR's permanent representative to the UN Security Council. [paragraph continues]

He was fulfilling this role as deputy minister of foreign affairs, and in 1949-52 he held the post of first deputy minister. For less than one year--between June 1952 and April 1953--he was Soviet ambassador to Great Britain, from where he again returned to the post of first deputy minister. In the subsequent period, among other things, he accompanied leading Soviet statesmen to important talks in Belgrade, during visits to India, Afghanistan, Burma and London, and in July 1955 in Geneva he took part in talks on the highest level between representatives of the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and France.

In 1957, Comrade Andrey Gromyko was appointed USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, a post he holds to this very day. In 1952-56 he was candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee. Since 1956 he has been a member of the CPSU Central Committee, and in 1973 was elected member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. He is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

He wrote several studies and many articles on international policy questions and, naturally, his speeches delivered on this theme at various forums are significant. A. Gromyko's public appearances are marked by the comprehensiveness of approach to problems and elicit throughout the world great interest precisely because of his priceless ability to speak about things and problems in a lucid, although not simplified, manner, so that any problem he touches upon or to which he addresses himself emerges before the eyes of the listener or reader in context in an analytical cross-section. As a diplomat having great knowledge and experience, knowledge of facts, who is prudent, capable of listening and discussing, and at the same time of adhering to principles, as a man with a fine sense of humor and perfect manners, he has earned great respect and recognition throughout the world. Comrade Andrey Gromyko belongs without doubt to the most active leading personalities of the CPSU, of the Soviet state and government, and has merit for the growth of the prestige and positions of socialism in the world, for the breakthrough from the cold war to the relaxation of international tension.

His worklife has been many times honored by the bestowal of high Soviet and foreign decorations--until now he is holder of five Orders of Lenin and is a Hero of Socialist Labor. Comrade A. Gromyko was also awarded the Order of White Lion First Class.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES IRAQ'S HUSAYN ON ELECTION

AU201035 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] G. Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, has sent a telegram to Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and general secretary of the Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command, congratulating him on the occasion of his election into these functions. In the telegram G. Husak expressed the conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between our states will continue to develop successfully, and wished Saddam Husayn much success in his work for the well-being of the Iraqi people and the prosperity of the Republic of Iraq.

STROUGAL SENDS TELEGRAM TO NEW GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA

AU231546 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague, 20 July (CTK)--CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal congratulated the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua on the victory over domestic and foreign reaction and on creating the conditions for an all-round development of the country on democratic principles. He expressed the conviction that the development of friendly relations between the CSSR and the Republic of Nicaragua will be beneficial for both countries.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER FRANCOIS-PONCET MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Berlin Arrival

LD231100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1037 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet arrived in the GDR on an official visit this morning at the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who cordially welcomed him at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. The French foreign minister is accompnaied by his wife, Madame Marie-Therese Francois-Poncet, and leading members of his ministry. The guests were also welcomed by leading members of the GDR Foreign Ministry; Dr Werner Fleck, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the GDR to France; and Henry Bayle, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the French Republic to the GDR.

Luncheon for Francois-Poncet

LD231636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1519 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, gave a luncheon in the Palais Unter den Linden in Berlin today in honor of French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet. Present were Politburo members and SED Central Committee secretaries Hermann Axen and Guenter Mittag; Manfred Gerlach, vice chairman of the Council of State; Gerhard Weiss, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other personages of GDR public life.

Earlier, Minister Oskar Fischer received French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet for a talk at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Fischer Speech at Luncheon

LD231936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--At a luncheon in honor of French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave the following speech:

I take great pleasure in once again cordially welcoming you, Mr Minister, your dear wife and entourage. Perhaps your visit will bring recollections of your youth, which you spent in Berlin. I hope that, in spite of your busy program you will be able to look around here. We have restored the monuments to our people's creative skill, among them impressive examples of revolutionary German-French intellectual history. In 30 years the GDR has become a stable factor of international life. It is contributing, to the best of its ability, to the peaceful coexistence of nations and the trusting cooperation of states. We have broken forever with the ignominious past which brought so much suffering upon the peoples.

Your meetings with Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, and with other leading representatives of our state, and finally our talks, will offer good opportunities for encouraging signs in the realm of bilateral relations. The range and diversity of our cooperation is shown particularly in the economic field. The development of trade is notable and benefits both sides. That is why economic relations can advance on a stable, long-term and dynamic basis.

Likewise science, technology, and culture are areas of beneficial cooperation. We admire, cultivate and disseminate the French contribution to world culture.

Our increasing political contacts provide important points of emphasis. They surely serve the well-being of the people of the GDR and France who are well aware of the challenge and tradition of the common antifascist struggle of their finest representatives. The representatives of the GDR present here are among the pioneers of good relations with the French Republic. They regard our antifascist legacy and the cultivation of relations with your country as indispensable. We are convinced that a peaceful interchange between the GDR and France is important for the policy of detente, mutual trust and productive international coexistence. It proceeds, as has been shown, independently of the relations which both sides maintain with other states. It does not prejudice relations with third countries--indeed, it is likely to further them.

The GDR wants to see the Helsinki Final Act become a code for interstate relations in action, as it were. Our state is deeply committeed to the strengthening of peace and the stabilization of security in Europe and the whole world. This accords with the goals of socialist society and is rooted in the experience of history, which obliges us to do everything to insure that war shall never again originate from German soil.

We gratifyingly concur, Mr Minister, in the crucial issue of our time--that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of detente. President of the French Republic Giscard d'Estaing said recently that "the future is...at the same time detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world." We concur unreservedly. Much has been achieved on the difficult path to detente and in improving the international climate.

We appreciate the French contribution to this. Of great importance are the significant results of the recent top-level talks between the USSR and the Republic of France. They impressively illustrate the importance of the Soviet-French relationship for peaceful international relations.

The Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Vienna open up new vistas for improving the global situation, for which the political climate between the USSR and the United States is doubtless important. The treaty on the limitation of strategic armaments which has been signed is, as Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State said, a triumph of good sense. The entry into force of SALT II should, we hope and wish, give fresh impetus to further effective measures of military detente and the solution of other urgent international problems.

The ending of the arms race has become the key issue to secure a lasting peace. In view of ominous long-term programs to build up arms, our security interest and the responsibility we share for peace enjoin us to insist on this point. Activities by political forces, which cause concern, are stirring up nationalism, revanchism and racism. They are a permanent threat to detente in Europe, which they wish to eliminate. That cuases us to repeat again and again: Peace and security are not automatic; they have to be won and safeguarded.

Together with its allies the GDR has engaged in many initiatives and activities intended to end the arms race and bring about steps for disarmament. They concern both nuclear weapons and conventional armaments. The time is overdue for a comprehensive discussion of the problems of military detente and the strengthening of trust to solve them progressively.

It is a subject under discussion in many places--though, to be sure, with different points of emphasis. We closely follow the ideas being aired in your country, Mr Minister.

A conference of all European states, the United States and Canada on the political level, as recently proposed by the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty states, could become an important element of military detente and in establishing trust. The conclusion of a treaty under which the states participating in the European security conference undertake not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against one another would also be of eminent importance. These proposals by the socialist states document again and again that they do not seek military superiority. The general secretary of our party and chairman of the Council of State recently said something to this effect: We are ready for the most radical measures of disarmament, with the proviso of equal security and equal obligation for everybody. We stand by that, dear colleague.

Europe will be entering its fourth decade of peace. As a coarchitect of this historically unique development, the GDR considers it urgent not merely to preserve on our continent a state of relative peace, but rather to stabilize it. The GDR, situated at the junction of the two great social systems, the Warsaw Treaty and NATO alliances, in the middle of the field of tension between war and peace, is profoundly interested in peace. We want peace for the present and future generations. May the Madrid meeting serve this lofty concern. I readily subscribe to a remark you made in your statement to the National Assembly last May, that "Europe is able to offer the countries composing it the chance to develop their relations in all fields." I hope that many of our colleagues will subscribe to this statement and act accordingly. Unfortunately, attempts at interference in the internal and external affairs of other states can be observed time and again; territorial and political realities in Europe are being questioned. Yet, it is vital for our continent that treaties be fulfilled in spirit and in letter, and that the balance of interests they represent be preserved.

Regional and international detente are most closely bound up. This is manifest in Europe. The GDR is in favor of eliminating all sources of conflict. Their peaceful settlement is indispensable. This applies to Southeast Asia as much as to Africa and the Middle East. The basic prerequisite is respect for sovereignty, independence and the right of every people to national autonomy. We feel solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea as well as with the peoples fighting for social and national liberation in southern Africa. The establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East--certainly, not by separate treaty, but only by the solution of the well-known key questions in this region--will insure peaceful coexistence and, ultimately, togetherness.

Mr Minister, our exchange of views today, we have agreed, is largely being devoted to the prospects of relations between our two states. In all areas of interstate activities they are promising and afford broad scope. I am confident that large and vigorous strides can be taken to the advantage of both sides. Let me assure you that in this spirit the GDR will be an active and constructive companion on this road.

Permit me, Mr Minister and all present, to raise my glass to:

--Flourishing relations between the GDR and the French Republic, with a beneficial influence on the European climate;

--The peoples of our two states and their highest representatives;

--Your health, Foreign Minister, to your health, Madame Francois-Poncet, to the health of all present.

Francois-Poncet Luncheon Speech

LD232228 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet today delivered the following speech at a luncheon given in his honor by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer:

Permit me to tell you how much I appreciate your friendly reception. I have been very moved by your statements and the interest you have shown in France. I wish to express my gratitude for this.

My visit is the first by a French foreign minister to the minister of foreign affairs of the GDR. It is also the first visit by a foreign minister of one of the three states which, together with the Soviet Union, supported your country's application for UN membership, in accordance with the declaration of 9 November 1972.

Our meeting is a perfectly natural event. It comes at the right time. It permits us to record the reality of progress made in the past 6 years in French-GDR relations, both in the development of our cooperation and in the major problems of our time, detente and disarmament. Indeed, Minister, our relations are making certain progress in all fields. Contacts between ministers, parliamentarians, senior officials and those who control economic life in France and the GDR are becoming more frequent. These meetings have been successful in the economic field. France and the GDR particularly have realized their interest in medium and long-term cooperation at a high level, which takes into account the industrial realities of our two states. You are aware, Minister, of France's interest in your country's industrial efforts.

The level of our trade demonstrates this interest. Its volume in 1978 amounted to FR1,750 billion. Its structure has been improved and more scope is now given to production in complex technological sectors. I am thinking of the recent contract to build a fertilizer plant in Rostock.

In the cultural field the talks between Mrs Honecker and Mr Beullac [French minister of education], confirmed our countries' interest in each others' school system. Scientific and technological cooperation and collaboration in the educational field has begun. Cultural exchanges from film festivals to tours by the TNP [Theatre National Populaire] are increasing. I hope for the further development of these exchanges. I would like our countries to continue this familiarization more deeply and more directly. That would contribute not only to the deepening of our relations but to the strengthening of detente and peace in Europe.

Detente and peace are indeed a necessity for our continent. The strengthening of peace and detente is a task which requires constant efforts from all of us. This task can be fulfilled primarily by applying all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. France, which was the first nation to formulate the triple concept of detente, understanding and cooperation, adheres to it more than any other country. Three conditions are needed to deepen detente and to make it irreversible:

To develop a free and frank dialog between all states despite different political and social systems.

To nourish this dialog between states by an exchange of people. As Lessing said at the end of his life: "States unite people so that through them and in this association each individual can more safely and better enjoy his portion of happiness."

To extend this spirit to all continents.

France, together with three other powers, has special rights and responsibilities in central Europe. France attaches special importance to the stringent compliance of all states with the obligations that they have in this area. France is doing so as are its allies by respecting the Quadripartite Argeement of 1971. For that reason, and I have no hesitation in saying so since candor governs the quality of our relations, France recently opposed and will continue to oppose any attempt at a unilateral change of the situation in Berlin because, as you know, Berlin is in the focus of detente.

Peace, you know as well as I do, Minister, demands still more. It requires true disarmament. It requires that the enormous and dangerous accumulation of weapons in Europe be progressively reduced in accordance with the legitimate security requirements of states. The French proposal for a European disarmament conference is in line with this demand.

I know that you share our concern even though we still differ on the solutions. On this point I have noted the positions of the Warsaw Treaty states as recorded in the Budapest communique. It forms an interesting first step but, in my opinion, it does not yet go far enough. The Warsaw Treaty states recognize as we do the usefulness of a collective examination of military security problems in Europe by all 35 states which attended the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. But it should not be forgotten that the purpose of this examination must be an effective reduction of armaments. Our final goal is disarmament. I hope, therefore, that the GDR will go along with us in the direction that seems most fruitful to me by agreeing to the idea of a conference of the 35 states to discuss conventional disarmament in Europe.

I am convinced, Minister, that our talks will be profound and useful. It is up to us to continue this dialog in the spirit of respecting our obligations. I do not doubt that they will be fruitful. To this end I will raise my glass.

To your health, Minister;

To the health of Mr Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR;

To the health of Mr Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers;

To the health of the people of the GDR;

To progress in the cooperation and development of relations between France and the GDR.

Discussion of Bilateral Relations

LD232013 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1859 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer and French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet, who is paying an official visit to the GDR, began their talks in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin on Monday afternoon. They discussed the further development and intensification of mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and the French Republic. The talks will be continued on Tuesday.

Radio Commentary on Talks

LD232345 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[(Mattheus Erich) commentary]

[Text] The talks between the GDR and French foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Jean Francois-Poncet, were the central feature of the first day of the visit by the French guest to the GDR. The main topic was the further shaping of the relations between both countries. (Mattheus Erich) comments:

Our meeting is a perfectly natural event; it comes at the right time. The French foreign minister used these words this afternoon at a reception in the Palais Unter den Linden to describe his meeting with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Indeed, the times are marked by a rapid and remarkable upswing in the relations between the GDR and France, something which both ministers noted with satisfaction.

This development--which was set in motion with the opening of diplomatic relations in 1973--is particularly evident in the sphere of economic contacts today in trade and in scientific-technological cooperation. The decision taken by the mixed French-GDR government commission at its fourth meeting last year to double the present volume of trade between both countries by 1980 indicates that this tendency will be also maintained in the coming years.

The visit by Jean Francois-Poncet, the first official visit by a French foreign minister to the GDR, thus fits into the political scenery and it is quite natural for cooperation between France and our country to be the main topic of discussion in consultations between Oskar Fischer and Jean Francois-Poncet.

At the reception which took place before the beginning of the official talks, the GDR foreign minister said, turning to his French guest: Our exchange of views today, we agreed, is largely devoted to the prospects of relations between our two states. In all areas of interstate activities they are promising and afford broad scope. I am confident that large and vigorous strides can be taken to the advantage of both sides. Let me assure you that in this spirit the GDR will be an active and constructive companion on this road.

The official talks in the Foreign Ministry building were also marked by the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding, by the will for cooperation. Discussed were the relations between both states and international questions: How can the policy of detente be deepened in Europe? Which measures for arms limitation and disarmament are on the agenda as the most urgent ones? How can sources of tension be eliminated in various parts of the world, as for instance in the Middle East? The GDR and French foreign ministers exchanged their views on these and other questions.

These political consultations are important, because they promote not only mutual acquaintance of standpoints, but they also establish trust and create the prerequisites for joint initiatives on the international scene.

Thus both ministers also see a close interconnection between bilateral relations and the international atmosphere. Jean Francois-Poncet said: I want us to make further headway in our two countries getting to know each other more deeply and more directly. That would be a contribution not only to the deepening of our relations, but also to the strengthening of detente and peace in Europe.

And Oskar Fischer formulated this thought: We are convinced that a peaceful interchange between the GDR and France is important for the policy of detente, mutual trust and productive international coexistence.

OFFICIALS ATTEND EGYPTIAN ENVOY'S BERLIN RECEPTION

LD232142 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] To mark the national day of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Extrordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador to the GDR Salah ad-Din Abu Jabal gave a cocktail party in Berlin today. His invitation was accepted by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee; Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Wolfgang Mitzinger, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and other personages.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE IRAQI COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU190927 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Jul 79 p 1 AU

["Messages To Friendly Arab Republic on National Day"]

[Text] To the secretary general of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq, Comrade Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, Baghdad.

On the occasion of your national day I convey to you, to the members of the leadership of the Republic of Iraq and to the friendly Iraqi people cordial greetings and congratulations.

The party and state leadership as well as the people of the GDR are following with genuine interest the many endeavors for the further successful economic development and the active role of the Republic of Iraq in international life.

In the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace, disarmament and detente, our states, together with all peace-loving forces, are making an important contribution to a happy future of mankind.

Permit me to express the conviction that our friendly relations will continue to develop and deepen to the benefit of our two peoples.

I wish the friendly Iraqi people new successes in implementing the ambitious development projects, and I wish you personally, highly esteemed Comrade President, health and energy in your responsible office.

[Signed] Erich Honecker,

general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, congratulated Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES IRAQ'S SADDAM HUSAYN

AU191542 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Congratulations message sent by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, on his election as general secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party--date of message not given.]

[Text] To Comrade Saddam Husayn, general secretary of the Regional Executive of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Republic of Iraq and chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, Baghdad:

On the occasion of your election as general secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Republic of Iraq and chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, I convey to you the most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the party and state leadership as well as the people of the GDR.

I express my conviction that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our states and peoples will continue to develop favorably and to deepen. I am firmly confident that our states and peoples together with all peace-loving peoples in the world will continue to make their weighty contribution to the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace, disarmament and detente. The GDR will always be a reliable friend and ally to the Arab peoples in their just struggle.

Please accept, highly esteemed Comrade Saddam Husayn, my sincere wishes for health, personal well-being and energy in your responsible offices for the benefit of the Iraqi people.

[Signed] Erich Honecker,

general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman.

PLO DIPLOMAT ARRIVES, RECEIVED BY FISCHER

LD231728 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received Dr Isam Kamil Salim, newly appointed head of the mission of the PLO in the GDR, at the start of his tour of duty. Dr Isam Kamil Salim presented his letter of appointment to the minister and conveyed cordial greetings from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State.

On behalf of Erich Honecker, Oskar Fischer thanked him and cordially reciprocated the greetings. In the ensuing friendly conversation, Dr Isam Kamil Salim paid tribute to the close relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of the GDR and the Arab people of Palestine in the struggle against imperialism as well as to the GDR's solidarity and support for the Palestine liberation movement. Oskar Fischer assured him that the GDR will continue to give consistent support to the just struggle of the Palestine people to achieve their inalienable national rights within the framework of a democratic and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict.

CUBAN PLANNING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN MEETS WITH GERHARD SCHUERER

LD232216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1126 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The chairmen of the GDR and Cuban State Planning Commissions, Gerhard Schuerer and Humberto Perez, discussed the further deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in Berlin on Monday. Focal point of the discussion was the further implementation of the basic agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

The meeting, which was attended by Julio Garcia Olivera, the Cuban ambassador to the GDR, took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

SED'S AXEN, BRITISH CP'S JACK WODDIS HOLD TALKS IN E. BERLIN

AU191541 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Tuesday [17 July] Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Jack Woddis, member of the British Communist Party Central Committee for a friendly exchange of opinions.

During the talk Hermann Axen elucidated results and experiences obtained in implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. He stressed the great accomplishments of the working people and the broad movement in all sectors of social life for preparing the 30th GDR anniversary and underscored the continuous perfecting of socialist democracy as the main line for further strengthening the worker-peasant state.

Jack Woddis reported on preparations for the 36th Congress of the British CP, to be convened in November 1979, and on the British working peoples' struggle against the burdens of the crisis, especially against the further reduction of social benefits. He elucidated the party's activities for developing the action unity of the leftist forces against the policy of the reaction in the discussion of international problems. The interlocutors paid tribute to the conclusion of the SALT II agreement as an important step toward reducing the danger of a nuclear war and for the continuation of the process of international detente. They concurred that further great efforts of the communist parties and of all peace-loving forces are needed to halt the arms race, to achieve progress in disarmament and to reliably safeguard peace. Bearing in mind this aim, the SED and the British Communist Party will further deepen their cooperation on the basis of the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties.

On the part of the SED the talk was attended by Egon Winkelmann, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES LAOS' SOUPHANOUVONG ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

AU190929 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on the occasion of his 70th birthday--date of message not given]

[Text] To the president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, Comrade Souphanouvong, Vientiane.

Esteemed Comrade Souphanouvong:

On your 70th birthday I convey to you the most cordial congratulations and greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the GDR people as well as on my own behalf.

For many years you have been standing in the foremost ranks of your people in the struggle for national independence and social progress. The historical victory of the Lao people and important successes scored in building the socialist society in the LPDR are inseparably linked with your work. You have made a great contribution toward developing and constantly deepening the friendship and cooperation between the LPDR and the GDR.

On the occasion of your day of honor let me assure you, esteemed Comrade Souphanouvong, that the SED and the GDR will continue to develop and deepen the friendship and cooperation with the Lao Revolutionary People's Party and the LPDR, on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism. As before, our people will stand in firm, fraternal solidarity at the side of your people in strengthening and deepening their social achievements, the sovereignty and independence of their fatherland.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Souphanouvong, from the bottom of my heart health and energy as well as much success in your responsible work to the benefit of the fraternal Lao people.

[Signed] Erich Honecker,

general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' AGRICULTURE EXPRESSED AT ROME MEETING

AU191536 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[ADN dispatch from Rome: "Effective GDR Support for Developing Countries: Thousands of Specialists Trained for Agriculture"]

[Text] The World Conference for Agricultural Reform and Rural Development which is currently meeting in Rome must make a constructive contribution to a reorganization of the international economic relations. This is what Dr Erwin Neu, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs and head of the GDR government delegation, stated during the conference's general debate on Monday.

The speaker pointed out the obstacles which are still hindering the implementation of the world foodstuffs conference five years after it was held: "The negative influences of the activities of transnational monopolies on the developing countries continue. These phenomena obstruct the national progress of the developing countries. They also constitute an obstacle for the agricultural and rural development of these states."

The GDR's support for developing countries in the field of agriculture and nutrition pursues the aim of primarily activating the internal resources of these countries, Dr. Neu went on to say. Thus in the period from 1967-78 the GDR trained more than 6,000 skilled agricultural workers in their home countries. In the same period 1,350 cadres from developing countries received complete training in the GDR. In addition, the GDR has worked out and handed over on a major scale sets of documents--for example, for the setting up of training centers and agricultural cooperatives as well as for the combating of animal diseases and epidemics. Equipment for training and advanced training centers as well as animals for breeding and pharmaceutical products for fighting animal diseases were made available free of charge.

HAMBURG DPA: GDR JUSTICE MINISTRY CONFIRMS COURT JUDGMENT ON HAVEMANN

LD231738 Hamburg DPA in German 1333 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] East Berlin--The GDR Ministry of Justice confirmed today that the Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk Court has rejected the appeal by dissident Robert Havemann against a 20 June court judgment in which the Fuerstenwald Kreis Court fined him M10,000 for a "currency offense." A ministry spokesman told DPA that the court dealt with the case last week and rejected the appeal as "clearly unjustified." This means that Havemann has virtually exhausted the legal remedies open to him.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU231429 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Joint communique on 18-20 July visit to Hungary by Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs Henri Simonet]

[Text] At the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja, Henri Simonet, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium, paid an official visit to the Hungarian People's Republic between 18 and 20 July 1979.

The Belgian minister of foreign affairs was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The minister of foreign affairs conveyed an invitation from King Baudouin I to pay an official visit to Belgium to Janos Kadar, who has accepted it. The Belgian minister of foreign affairs was received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Dr Rezso Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council.

The two ministers of foreign affairs conducted an extensive exchange of views about Hungarian-Belgian relations and topical international issues. They established, among other things, that relations between the two countries are developing favorably. A meeting between the Hungarian and Belgian premiers would be an important juncture in deepening cooperation, and both sides considered such a meeting.

The ministers of foreign affairs paid particular attention to aspects of economic relations between the two countries. They regard a further development of economic cooperation, on the basis of mutual benefits, as necessary and possible. They regard mutual efforts as necessary to insure that trade relations will develop dynamically in a more and more balanced manner. The attainment of this goal would be greatly facilitated by an expansion of cooperative relations between Hungarian and Belgian enterprises and an exploitation of possibilities inherent in cooperation in third markets. To improve prerequisites for a further deepening of economic relations, they made provisions for the conclusion of an agreement to prevent dual taxation.

The ministers of foreign affairs regard the broadening of cultural relations between the two countries as necessary. For this, the 1979-81 cultural workplan serves as an appropriate foundation.

Reviewing the international situation, the ministers of foreign affairs reaffirmed their governments' commitment to strengthen detente, promote disarmament and further deepen the process of security and cooperation in Europe.

Hungary and Belgium expressed their interests in seeing that the Madrid meeting, scheduled for November 1980, is a constructive one. They will make efforts to insure that this meeting produces specific results to effectively contribute to the cause of security and cooperation in Europe and an ever more complete implementation of all the recommendations of the final act. This requires that the meeting be appropriately prepared. To this end, the two ministers of foreign affairs would regard consultations at the level of experts without delay as useful.

They established, in agreement, that special attention must be paid to specific measures suited to intensify the military aspects of detente on the European continent. The Hungarian side stressed that it would be an important step in this direction if a political level conference were held, with the participation of the European countries, as well as the United States and Canada, for the purpose of discussing and coordinating practical measures to strengthen trust and reduce the military confrontation in Europe.

They expressed their satisfaction over the recent conclusion of the second Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. They hope that there will also be specific results at the rest of the disarmament forums, particularly at the talks underway in Vienna on measures concerning a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, account being taken of the principle that the security of neither side should be harmed.

In exchanging views about the African situation, the two ministers of foreign affairs resolutely condemned the racist regimes situated in the southern part of the African continent. They took the stand that enforcing their right to self-determination and independence as soon as possible constitutes the sole just solution for the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe. The two sides exchanged views on the Middle East situation. They reaffirmed that a just and lasting settlement of the conflict must be based on Security Council Resolutions No 242 and No 338, as well as on recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including the right of self-determination.

Henri Simonet, Belgian minister of foreign affairs, invited Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja to pay a visit to Belgium who has accepted the invitation with thanks.

KADAR RECEIVES NETHERLANDS CP CHAIRMAN

LD232224 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Henk Hoekstra, chairman of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, who is spending part of his holidays in our country at the invitation of the party Central Committee. Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee, was present at the meeting.

SESSION OF HUNGARIAN-MEXICAN COOPERATION COMMITTEE REPORTED

AU192355 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[MTI report: "Hungarian-Mexican Economic and Technical-Scientific Relations Are Expanding"]

[Text] The Hungarian-Mexican intergovernmental mixed committee for economic and technical-scientific cooperation held a session in Mexico City between 9 and 13 July. The parties reviewed the position of economic and cooperative relations between the two countries and defined the measures to increase barter trade and expand industrial cooperation which should be implemented by the two sides in those areas.

In increasing barter trade, they attached importance to a diversification of mutual deliveries, which could be well served by the ideas developed on cooperation in the talks on the areas of the pharmaceutical industry, machine tool production, the railroad vehicle industry, harbor development, hydroelectric power plant, educational and sanitary equipment and agricultural and food industry systems. The technical-scientific mixed committee elaborated a 1979-80 work program encompassing some 30 economic subjects.

The protocol of the economic mixed committee was signed, on behalf of Hungary, by Sandor Udvardi, deputy minister of foreign trade, and on behalf of Mexico, by Jorge Navarette, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The protocol on technical-scientific cooperation was signed by Imre Szekacs, director general of TESCO [Technical-Scientific Cooperation Organization], and by Edmundo Flores, chairman of the Mexican State Scientific and Technological Council. Sandor Udvardi, who was received by Minister of Foreign Affairs Jorge Castaneda during his Mexican visit, had talks with the minister of communications and transport and the deputy ministers of agriculture, health and commerce.

DISCUSSION AT CSEPEL PLANT WITH BRIGADE LEADERS REPORTED

AU240930 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Judit Kozma article: "Through the Workers' Eyes: Discussion at Csepel on the Factory's Position, the Problems of Brigades, Organization, the Wage System and Prices"]

[Text] Is the Csepel iron and metal works to become a museum, or a modern large-scale enterprise producing an increasing quantity of high-standard, profitably salable products? This question was posed by the Csepel staff in 1975. There could be no doubt about the answer: An overhaul of the factory must be initiated in order to modernize the production structure and manufacturing technology and provide better and more sophisticated working conditions for the working people by the end of the Fifth 5-Year Plan period.

Facing Great Tasks

The implementation of the program has begun--significant development projects have been tackled at several factories. The task was by no means easy and, even thus far, its accomplishment called for self-sacrificing work and great efforts by the 28,000 working people of the giant plant. Last year was particularly difficult, since only half the path required for the transformation has been covered. The new establishments under construction do not as yet make, but only cost, money, and the equipment already installed is, for the most part, being given trial runs. In addition, the stricter demands that confronted the people's economy in 1975, when the program was launched, took a long time to reach the enterprises. Last year--as a result of the stricter regulation and owing to the fact that enterprise management could not, as yet, offset this--enterprises lagged considerably behind their profit plan and, admittedly, they spent the equivalent of 24 days' wages by way of direct material incentives, premiums and so forth from their profit share funds during the year, and yet they were unable to pay out profit shares at the end of the year.

This year is not an easy one. The accomplishment of economic tasks--including the attainment of the planned 500 million forints of profit--imposes great demands on the factory's leaders and working people. "The experiences of 1978 must prompt all of us to maintain greater discipline and do our job efficiently, more economically and in a well-organized manner." Thus Director General Dr Vilmos Garai in their enterprise's paper summarized the most important tasks.

However, how do the plant's working people see all this? Are they aware of the greater demands facing their enterprise? How do they see the position and tasks of the country and the factory, including those of their own brigades? What problems most concern them? We discussed these questions with the leaders of five socialist brigades. Ferenc Uitz is a socialist brigade leader at the machine tool factory, Mihaly Adorjan is a socialist brigade leader at the supply enterprise, Ferenc Varga is a socialist brigade leader at the metal plant, Bela Zagyvai is a socialist brigade leader at the single product machine factory and Gyorgy Sagi is a socialist brigade leader at the Csepel Planning Institute. All of them have been working at Csepel for many years; all of them have participated in the large plant's successes; and all of them are familiar with its problems.

We Come to the Factory To Work

"I would like to begin with results, not with problems," says Ferenc Uitz, leader of the machine tool factory's Petofi Brigade. "We have concluded a successful 6 months. The export machines have been completed and we have satisfied the domestic requirements and fulfilled the price earnings plan. [paragraph continues]

The machine tool factory has never concluded a 6-month period so well before, but this forging ahead was indeed necessary and this is where I would like to speak of our problems. To be sure, many people were upset by the fact that, although they have done their best and many of them have worked outstandingly, well, nevertheless, they have not received a profit share. On the basis of the good first 6 months this year, we hope that the situation will be better next year. There is still great uncertainty at our shop. A new processing center will be developed in the coming months and, because of this the shop will be reorganized. If someone has to transfer to another shop at the enterprise and thus have to adapt himself to another collective, might he not consider whether he should look for a job somewhere else? Several of those who travel to work from rather far distances have already quit. The people are upset about where they will work and what their job will be. One should make them understand that there have been reorganizations at other times and, in the end, everybody has found his place and fulfilled his expectations. However, this should be done as soon as possible so that, by the time the new machines are operational, the people working on them will still be there."

"According to this, the reorganization is not very popular," says Miklos Debreceni, agitation-propaganda secretary of the Csepel party committee. "The question is: Do they know that there is a close connection between the improvement of the enterprise's present material position and the reorganization, and that only thus is successful production possible?"

No, they do not yet know this--states Ferenc Uitz in a somewhat uncertain voice when he continues what he has to say.

"We expected the reorganization to begin in the first half of the year. And part of the problem is that there were no wage increases or only very small ones. We understand that nothing can be granted that is not there. I have been working here for 27 years, and there are also people of my age in my brigade. We have gone through a few difficult situations, thus, we understand them, but we are not pleased with them. Not to mention the fact that there are also questions that are not related to work. It would also be good to know with certainty, for instance, how much the electricity bill will amount to. We know that prices have to be increased, but we have heard only rumors about the price increases of some items and how much they will be increased. One does not know which rumors, of course, are true."

"This topic concerns us as well," says Bela Zagyvai, leader of the 1 May Brigade of the individual product machine factory. "Such things are always worrying, but, when all is said and done, we know that the manufacturing costs of many products are higher than their purchase price. We should pay attention to producing things as cheaply as possible. Many factors make production more expensive, and not only at the shops. One example is the fact that there are too many employees and that administration is too excessive. Another example in production is the fact that work is not well organized. We say that more should be done--then the results would be better. However, not only we, the workers, should do more. I have been working for 35 years and I know that, if a worker comes to the factory, he wants to work and not to loaf. Of course, there are exceptions, but the great majority want to work and want to work well, at that. However, work must be well-organized. We know that the Csepel works are not badly placed with regard to plant and labor organizations on a national scale, however things could be improved, particularly in assisting those who operate machines--skilled workers. When the conditions are there, everyone does his job."

It is not necessary to ask questions, only to make an occasional remark, for everyone has something to say on the topic. Mihaly Adorjan, leader of the Pablo Neruda Brigade of the supply enterprise, speaks with concern. The brigade does a special job; it is in charge of the detonation [robbanas] tasks at the factory. They have been together for two decades and are proven, proficient experts. However, who will come after them?

"There are problems with our complement," says the brigade leader, "and it is the young people who leave those who could take over our work. This is what concerns us most. I do not blame the factory, but the present wage system does not constitute much of an incentive for young people to stay. For instance, we do not quite understand why, if 9 of us do a job handed out to 10, we cannot share from the wages of the missing tenth? Take an oath, everybody," he turns to the others, "who has never loafed. However, with greater differentiation of wages, if those who did more work would really be paid more, there would be no loafing or people leaving."

Mihaly Adorjan is also concerned--as we all are--by the spreading rumors about price increases. However, it also emerges from the discussion that more should be said not only about the extent of the price increases, but about the need and the reasons for them as well. Of course, many other things are also noticed. The waste, for example, with which they are confronted every day. However, they do not see quite clearly. They do not see the implications quite precisely.

"What we see," says Mihaly Adorjan, "is that there is hardly anywhere that people take sufficient care of materials. A very large amount goes into the trash can, not only elsewhere, but at our shop also. If an angular piece of metal is needed, one should not cut it off in a 5-meter piece, so that the rest becomes discarded, but one should look for a shorter piece. The leader should see to it that workers do not throw away even a single screw.

"It might seem," he adds, "that I am bitter; this is not the case. However, the factory's position does not seem as secure today as it was 5 years ago. For instance, we have not made a profit, and this did not exactly raise our standard of living."

Only Through More Effective Work

"We are cursed from two sides," states Gyorgy Sagi, leader of the Planning Institute's metal cutting brigade, in the discussion, "and not without reason. It is our job to design the machines the factory needs. However, many times we cannot work as much as we would like. We, too, could design a good many machines ourselves, since we know the factory well, but often technology obtained elsewhere is appreciated more. The way we sometimes develop is as though we would add a gold link to a rusty chain and think that this would turn the whole chain into a gold one. Of course, it will not, but this often makes production more expensive, although, in the last analysis, the meaning of technology lies precisely in reducing manufacturing costs."

Ferenc Varga, leader of the metal plant's Salvador Allende Brigade, also complains about technology. The recently introduced new equipment does not, as yet, perform as it should and there are problems over the basic material supply as well.

"For years, the metal plant has produced a large part of the trust's profits," he says, "and we are now almost showing a deficit. We receive a quarter-yearly program, which we could complete in a month, so that a good many people loiter and cannot work and consequently, cannot earn well either."

"We have problems galore," Mihaly Adorjan resumes, "and we can resolve them only through better work. Forgive me if I interrupt you," he turns to Gyorgy Sagi, "but the responsibility and scope of technicians should be enhanced. One should not be paid without working. Administration should be reduced, because that also makes production more expensive. I am certain that we can overcome the difficulties through more disciplined and better work. However, this requires that everybody, not only the workers, should do their share and work better."

His words and the views expressed in the discussion fit in with the statement previously cited by the director general. Conditions of management will not be easier in the future, either. There is only one path for the further development of enterprises, including the Csepel works: taking more effective advantage of reserves and working in a more disciplined manner at the work benches, designing tables and desks. Only thus is it possible to furnish an unequivocal answer, an answer prompting continued active endeavor, to the questions broached in the discussions and in daily discussions at the brigades, at Csepel as well as everywhere else.

PROGRESSION OF SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL CHORES REVIEWED

AU191549 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Jul 79 p 9 AU

[Report attributed to unnamed staff member: "Over the Halfway Mark in the Harvesting of Cereals; Rainfalls Slow Down Work; Almost All the Wheat Has To Be Dried"]

[Summary] It looks more and more certain that it will rain throughout the entire harvesting period this year. It rains almost every day in some region or another, if not in the entire country, forcing the harvesters to stop working for half-a-day or a full day. Consequently, their daily output falls short of the preliminary estimates.

"Still--although slower than one would want it--the harvesting of cereals is progressing. According to the latest estimates, to date, 55 percent of the cereal-producing area has been harvested. The harvesting of autumn barley, the cereal that is the first to ripen, is coming to an end. Only in Vas, Gyor, Zala and Borsod Counties are the farms still busy with this fodder plant.

"Wheat harvesting has reached the halfway mark, while the harvesting of spring barley and rye is just beginning. The large-scale agricultural enterprises in Baranya, Feuer, Somogy, Tolna, Bekes, Szolnok, Csongrad and Bacs counties are making the best progress in the harvesting of wheat. If the weather does not interfere, wheat harvesting will be completed or almost completed this week. Of course, the job is lagging considerably in regions where the wheat took longer to ripen and, because of this, work could only commence later. Because of frequent rain, almost all the wheat has to be dried before storing." Strawstripping, too, is late because of the rain.

"However, the rainy weather is favorable not only for corn, sugar beet, sunflower and other plants that ripen in the fall, but for second plants sown after the first as well. To date, 43,000-54,000 hectares of cereals harvested have been sown with some fodder plants or vegetables for a second sowing."

WARSAW REPORTS GIEREK ARRIVAL IN USSR 23 JULY

LD232002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has arrived in the Soviet Union today for a rest of a dozen or so days at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

JABLONSKI, JAROSZEWICZ CONGRATULATE NEW NICARAGUA GOVERNMENT

LD231910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to the Government of National Unity and Reconstruction of Nicaragua:

On behalf of the highest authorities of the Polish People's Republic, we would like to convey warm greetings and sincere congratulations to mark the historic victory of the democratic forces in Nicaragua over the dictatorial Somoza regime and the establishment of the Government of National Unity and Reconstruction. We express the deep conviction that this victory opens a new chapter in the history of the Nicaraguan people and in the development of Polish-Nicaraguan relations for the benefit of both nations. We convey wishes for success in the construction of a democratic Nicaragua.

FOREIGN LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS ON STATE ANNIVERSARY

LD240559 Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 23 July, PAP--In connection with the National Day of Poland, linked with the 35th anniversary of the existence of People's Poland, Polish leaders have received congratulatory messages from a number of foreign leaders.

In his message to the President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing sent cordial congratulations and warm wishes of the happy (?future of) the Polish nation.

Messages of similar contents wishing the Polish nation all the best were sent to Henryk Jablonski by Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland, and by King Carl Gustaf of Sweden.

In his message to President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, President of the Republic of India, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy expressed his hope that the existing friendly relations and many-sided cooperation between both countries would continue to consolidate in the spirit of mutual understanding, with the benefit for both nations.

In his message to Edward Gierek, the Indian prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, said he believed that (?friendly relations) between India and Poland would consolidate in the years to come.

In his message to Edward Gierek and Henryk Jablonski, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki said he believed that fraternal relations and cooperation of the Afghan Democratic Republic and the Polish People's Republic would continue to develop and strengthen with advantage to both nations and peace worldwide. On behalf of the Popular Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan nation, he confirmed solidarity with the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish nation.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES HEAD OF U.S. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

LD240626 Warsaw PAP in English 1330 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 23 July, PAP--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received today President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States John L. Moore. Present during the meeting was co-chairman of the Joint Polish-American Commission for Trade, Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

Discussing questions of further development of economic, scientific and technical contacts between Poland and the United States, the sides pointed to the favourable growth of mutual trade and tightening cooperation between banks of the two countries. The sides also stressed the significant contribution of the Export-Import Bank of the United States to financing American export of investment goods to Poland.

The sides also discussed the main directions of economic-financial cooperation between the two countries in the future and premises of its further development.

Taking part is the discussion was Polish Finance Minister Henryk Kisiel.

BABIUCH MEETS WITH VENEZUELAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD240519 Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 23 July, PAP--A meeting between member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Edward Babiuch and Secretary General of the Communist Party of Venezuela CC Jesus Fario was held today.

During the conversation held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere discussed were some matters related to current international situation and views exchanged on the activity of the two parties, their mutual cooperation and actions for further unification of the international communist and working class movement in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity.

They also expressed conviction as to the need of further development of all-round cooperation between Poland and Venezuela that lies in the interest of the two nations and serves the cause of progress and peace.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Lucjan Piatkowski.

NAVAL COURT SENTENCES CITIZEN CONVICTED OF SPYING FOR NATO

LD232330 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 July, PAP--Sylwester Puch, 42, accused of spying, was tried by the Court Martial of the Polish Navy. The court recognized Puch guilty of spy activity for the benefit of one of the NATO states and, after considering extenuating circumstances, it sentenced him for 3 and a half years of imprisonment and for the confiscation of his possessions.

STATE COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON LAWS AT 14 JULY SESSION

AU191000 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jul 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "The Session of the State Council"]

[Text] The 14 July session of the State Council at the Belweder Palace adopted a resolution on insuring that laws are consistent with the Constitution of Poland and with the generally applicable interpretation of laws.

The basic aim of this resolution on insuring that laws are consistent with the Constitution of Poland and with the generally applicable interpretation of laws.

The basic aim of this resolution is to promote activities aimed at strengthening socialist legality and at enhancing the clarity of the laws and their compatibility with society's feeling for legal norms. To achieve that aim it is proposed to examine the information supplied by the state organs that are particularly responsible for the state of the laws and for the correctness of their application and, if necessary, to ask the supreme authorities of social organizations to supply information on how citizens view the functioning of the laws. The resolution defines the forms and ways of the implementation of the two functions entrusted to the State Council by the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. The first function--insuring that the laws are compatible with the Constitution--involves activities to insure that no law is at odds with any paragraph of the Constitution. If there is a contradiction the State Council will use its relevant powers (for example, in the area of supervision over people's councils and in the area of lawmaking) or it will instruct the appropriate body to cancel or modify the incorrect law. The generally applicable interpretation of the laws as provided for by the State Council involves explaining the contents of a given law as soon as necessary to insure that that law is generally understood and that it is applied in a way consistent with the aims and principles for whose implementation the law in question was adopted. By virtue of its office the State Council is always responsible for insuring that the laws are compatible with the Constitution, regardless of who asks for a clarification regarding such compatibility. In particular, it is the premier, the first chairman of the Supreme Court, the prosecutor general and the chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control who can apply to the State Council to decide whether a law is compatible or not with the specific stipulation of the Constitution. The motions addressed in that connection to the State Council by institutions, organizations and citizens will be transmitted to one of the aforementioned officers for an initial review and for decision, which will be sent to the petitioners. This is because many motions can be dealt with by those officers, who will also determine which motions will have to be dealt with by the State Council itself. This principle does not apply to the motions submitted by the Central Trade Union Council and by the supreme authorities of women's, youth and cooperative organizations. On the other hand, the State Council, by virtue of its office, or on the motion of the premier, the first chairman of the Supreme Court, the prosecutor general and the supreme authorities of mass social organizations, lays down the interpretation of the laws.

The resolution also stipulates that the Chancellery of the State Council can answer questions on the incompatibility of the laws with the Constitution and lay down the generally applicable interpretation of the laws, if the State Council authorizes it to do so. When providing such answers, the chancellery of the State Council will inform the applicants why their questions cannot be dealt with further at a higher level.

The State Council also adopted a resolution on rolls of honor in which the individuals, institutions and groups presented with the highest decorations of the Polish People's Republic will be recorded. The decorations include the Order of the Builders of People's Poland, the Grand Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta, the Grand Cross of the Virtuti Military Order, the Order of the Grunwald Cross First Class, the Order of the Labor Banner First Class, the the Grand Ribbon of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic. The aim of the resolution adopted on the 35th anniversary of People's Poland is to commemorate those who have earned the nation's gratitude through their particularly outstanding contributions to national and social liberation, the consolidation of people's power, the increase of the fatherland's strength and prosperity and the strengthening of its authority in the international arena.

The State Council ratified the accord on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Government of the Bulgarian People's Republic; appointed Henryk Wendrowski and Mieczyslaw Dedo as ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the Republic of Iceland and the Republic of Zaire, respectively; appointed seven prosecutors to the Office of the Prosecutor General; and granted Polish citizenship to 44 persons.

JABLONSKI VISITS SCOUTS IN GDANSK REGION

LD240924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Main Council of the Friends of Scouting, arrived in the Gdansk coastal region today and visited places of work and recreation of young people of the scout movement implementing the social operation of landscaping the park in the tri-city.

Henryk Jablonski was accompanied by head of the Department of Social Organizations, Sports and Tourism of the Party Central Committee, Jerzy Kuberski; and administrators of the Gdansk Region: First Secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee Tadeusz Fiszbach and Voivode Jerzy Kolodziejski. The chief of the Polish Scout Union, Jerzy Wojciechowski, was present.

GRUDZIEN READS GIEREK LETTER TO MINERS IN SILESIA

LD222346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Celebrations to mark the 35th anniversary of People's Poland were held today throughout the entire nation. In Silesia, there were meetings of the leading activists among the staff of the Sosnowiec, Murcki and Ziemowit collieries and the mining works enterprises in Sosnowiec and Myslowice. Reports were made on the implementation of production pledges and other initiatives aimed at raising the quality of work and life.

Zdzislaw Grudzien, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice, read out to those assembled a letter from Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to the staff ot the Sosnowiez Mine."

A meeting of activists in the combine and the constructors of the steelworks was held in the Katowice Steelworks.

CEAUSESCU GREETS GISCARD D'ESTAING ON NATIONAL DAY

AU190932 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[Message of congratulations from President Nicolae Ceausescu to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on France's National Day--date of message not given]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, Elysee Palace, Paris.

The National Day of the French Republic is a pleasant opportunity for me to extend cordial congratulations and best wishes for good health and personal happiness to you and wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly French people.

I also want to express the conviction that the fruitful meetings and talks we conducted during your visit to Romania and the understandings concluded on this occasion will contribute to the continuous development of the traditional Romanian-French relations of friendship and cooperation at various levels to the benefit of both countries and peoples and of the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY RADULESCU RECEIVES FRENCH COMMUNISTS

AU231908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 23 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 23/7/1979--On July 23 the delegation of secretaries of department federations of the French Communist Party led by Yvan Tricart, member of the CC of the F.C.P., first secretary of the FCP federation of Essonne Department, on a fact-finding visit to Romania starting from July 17, was received by Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

In an atmosphere of warm, comradely, friendship they informed each other about problems of mutual interest regarding the activity of the RCP and the F.C.P. The members of the delegation expressed their satisfaction at the fruitful talks and visits they had in Bucharest and in Arges, Sibiu and Brasov Counties.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CHAIRMAN OF NORWEGIAN CONSERVATIVE PARTY

AU231400 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 23 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Today at the Neptun resort Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the republic and chairman of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] received Erling Novik, chairman of the Conservative Party of Norway. The reception was attended by Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

The chairman of the Norwegian Conservative Party expressed warm thanks for the invitation to visit Romania and for the opportunity given him to become directly acquainted with the Romanian people's achievements along the path of socioeconomic development.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu referred to the visit of the Norwegian Conservative Party chairman to our country as a significant contribution to developing the relations between our parties, countries and peoples, and to a better mutual understanding.

The two sides expressed the desire to develop and diversify the cooperation between the political factors of the two countries, to support the development of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between Romaina and Norway, and their cooperation in the international arena, in the interests of both peoples and of the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

The two sides also discussed certain current international issues. They emphasized the need for intensified efforts by all the states to achieve a lasting security in Europe, by implementing the provisions of the Helsinki final document and thoroughly preparing for the Madrid meeting in 1980. Thus, they highlighted the growing role of small and medium-sized countries in solving mankind's complex problems.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides expressed the view that in order to develop a peaceful and free cooperation between the European countries, and to secure a lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world, it is vital to halt military expenditures and to proceed without delay to efficient measures of military disengagement and disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. They also stressed the fact that the struggle for peace and social progress requires the establishment of new, equitable interstate relations and of a new world economic order, which should guarantee the free development and progress of all the peoples, and non-recourse to the use or threat of force.

DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN IRAQ

AU231047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 23 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Baghdad, AGERPRES, 23/7/1979--Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, on a working visit to Baghdad, was received by Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of foreign trade of Iraq. Aspects of the manysided economic cooperation between Romania and Iraq were examined during the interview. Satisfaction was expressed at the good relations existing between the two countries and also the wish to identify new forms and methods of economic collaboration for mutual benefit.

CEAUSESCU MEETS SYRIAN NATIONALIST PARTY OF LEBANON DELEGATION

AU231340 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 23 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/7/1979--Within the interview between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the delegation of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party of Lebanon led by 'Abdallah Sa'adah, president of that party, which took place on July 23 in Neptun resort, both sides underlined the importance of solving the problems in Lebanon, of observing that country's territorial independence and integrity, of building a climate of peace, quietness and collaboration and coexistence among all the citizens of that country enabling the Lebanese people to devote its efforts to the peaceful development in accordance with its aspirations for progress and peace.

A special attention was paid within the exchange of views on the occasion to the Middle East situation in general, considering necessary the continuation of the efforts for a global, negotiated settlement of the problems in that area which should lead to the establishment of a just and durable peace by Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied after the 1967 war, by solving the problem of Palestinian people, by recognizing their right to self-determination including the setting up of their own and independent state and guaranteeing the independence of all states in that zone.

The exchange of views on current issues of international life also highlighted the necessity to solve peacefully, by negotiations, the states of tension and conflict in various zones of the world, to strengthen the climate of trust, cooperation and understanding in the world, to halt the arms race and achieve tangible measures of disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmament.

The president of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party said that his party is highly appreciative of the foreign policy promoted by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu for strengthening world peace and security, of Romania's stand regarding the Middle East issue.

GERMAN, HUNGARIAN NATIONALITY COUNCIL PLENUMS CABLE CEAUSESCU

German Council Cable

AU231553 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Text of telegram to President Nicolae Ceausescu sent by the plenary session of the Council of the Working People of German Nationality held on 20 July in Bucharest]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: The Council of Working People of German Nationality of the Socialist Republic of Romania, convened in its plenary session on 20 July, examined in a spirit of great responsibility the participation of the people of German nationality, together with all people, in the second stage of the "Song to Romania" national festival, a broad and complex event on the work and free creativity of the broad people's masses in our country which you initiated.

On this occasion, on behalf of all working people of German nationality, the members of this council express their complete adherence to the party's and state's domestic and foreign policy and their great appreciation and gratitude for the prodigious and untiring activity you are carrying out, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as head of our party and state to the benefit of our socialist fatherland. We want to inform you with great satisfaction that due to the principled, consistent and generous policy practiced by our party and state regarding the nationality question, the working people of German nationality are participating in complete unity and fraternity with the Romanian, Hungarian and other working people in the entire political and socio-economic life of our fatherland and are making their complete contribution in plants, in the fields, in laboratories and in implementing the 1979 plan provisions under favorable conditions and to the assertion of the scientific-technical revolution in all fields of activity.

The German working people's participation in the "Song to Romania" national festival and the successes they record are new and telling proof that, together with all the sons of the fatherland, they enjoy fully equal rights and completely benefit from the economic, social, political and cultural framework in our country which insures the unrestricted and free assertion of all the citizens, irrespective of nationality. The basic precondition for this true equality of rights is our party's scientific and clear-sighted policy of rationally distributing the forces of production throughout the country and the smooth socioeconomic development of all counties, thus creating equal work and living conditions for all working people in our fatherland.

On behalf of the German working people, the participants in the plenary session express their particular satisfaction with the decision on convening the 12th RCP Congress and, like all our people, express deep patriotic pride with the unanimous decision made by the 4-5 July Party Central Committee plenum to propose you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for the high position of party secretary general at the county party conferences. [paragraph continues]

This proposal fills the hearts of all working people in our fatherland with joy, because they view your reelection as head of the party as a sure guarantee for further sucessfully implementing our party's and state's entire domestic and foreign policy. This decision also expresses the esteem, appreciation and deep love you enjoy--our people's most beloved son, enthusiastic patriot and excellent politician and statesman, to whose name the great revolutionary changes in our fatherland on the road of building the new system, the material and cultural progress of all our people, the guarantee for democratic freedoms and the strengthening of the country's independence and sovereignty are linked.

Holding its proceeding under the sign of particular importance marked by the joint plenary session of the party Central Committee and the Supreme Council of Romania's Socioeconomic Development, the plenum expresses its complete adherence to the documents adopted in the the adoption and substaniation of which you, much beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have played a decisive role and this plenum assures you of the firm pledge by the German working people, who harbor feelings of responsibility toward the present and future of our country, that they will spare no effort to contribute, together with all our people, to fulfilling this year's plan provisions and those of the entire 5-year plan, so that we may welcome the 35th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation and the 12th party congress with new and important successes in building the bright edifice of socialism and communism in our dear fatherland--the Socialist Republic of Romania.

[Signed] Council of the Working People of German Nationality of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Hungarian Council Cable

AU211105 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text of telegram to President Nicolae Ceausescu sent by the plenary session of the Hungarian Nationality Council held on 19 July]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, convened on 19 July 1979, the plenary session of the Working People's Council of Hungarian Nationality of the Socialist Republic of Romania examined the progress of the "Song to Romania" national festival, the main aspects of the participation by the working people of Hungarian nationality in all its stages and the events and forms of this impressive mass movement.

On this occasion, the participants in the plenary session--on behalf of working people of Hungarian nationality in Romania--express their complete adherence to the party's general domestic and foreign policy and their resolute determination to do all they can, in close unity and fraternity with the Romanian people, for the triumph of the comprehensively developed socialist society and for continuously strengthening the fatherland's independence and sovereignty.

Much esteemed comrade secretary general, we want to inform you that, together with the Council for Socialist Culture and Education and with the mass and civic organizations, we have acted in the spirit of the guidelines you set out at the 3 August 1978 meeting with the Central Party Aktiv to broaden the subject of the festival and improve all events and increase the efficiency of the entire socialist education activity carried out by the working people.

The participants in the plenary session have stressed that the working people of Hungarian nationality, in close unity with all people, are participating--in the spirit of full equality--in organizing and carrying out the entire ideological-political and educational-cultural activity and in the greater assertion of the scientific-technical revolution, in close correlation with the requirements of production, thus making their contribution to increase economic efficiency in all fields. The session stressed with complete satisfaction the remarkable results recorded by all people in fulfilling the 5-year plan, in raising our country onto a new level of development and in continuously increasing the working people's material and cultural living standard. The remarkable results recorded in developing all branches of the national economy, in rationally distributing the forces of production throughout the country are telling examples of our rapid economic improvement and of the party's policy of full equality among all the members of society, irrespective of their nationality.

On behalf of the working people of Hungarian nationality, we express warm thanks and all our gratitude to the party leadership and to yourself for the increasingly better work and living conditions created for all working people and for the broad opportunities for the continuous flourishing of the cultural life of the Romanian nation and of the coinhabiting nationalities.

We express our full agreement with the exceptionally important documents adopted by the joint plenary session of the RCP Central Committee and the Supreme Council for Romania's Socioeconomic Development of 4-5 July 1979, which establish basic directives and guidelines for the fatherland's socioeconomic development and outline the higher framework of material existence--a decisive factor of our socialist human condition--which will mark Romania's transition to a new and higher stage of socioeconomic development.

We highly appreciate your decisive contribution, much esteemed comrade secretary general, to formulating and to substantiating these documents. We are aware that they are based on the consistent revolutionary spirit and the creativity that defind your original thinking and the prodigious activity you are carrying out for the fatherland's political, economic and cultural development, for the assertion of full equality among all members of society and for strengthening the country's independence and sovereignty and, on behalf of the Hungarian workers, peasants and intellectual in Romania, we want to express profound feelings of high esteem and gratitude.

We want to assure you, much beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that the Hungarian working people in our fatherland, together with all people, enthusiastically welcome and wholeheartedly support the Central Committee decision to propose you for the high position of party secretary general at the party county conferences.

Inspired by the excellent new prospects opened up by the party on the road to building the comprehensively developed socialist society, the Hungarian working people, in close unity and fraternity with all the country's sons, will make all necessary efforts to resolutely implement the party program and to welcome the glorious jubilee of 23 August and the 12th party congress with increasingly better results, thus contributing to the rapid development of the economy, science and culture and to improving the material and cultural living standard of all our people and to the continuous flourishing of our dear fatherland--the Socialist Republic of Romania.

[Signed] Council of the Working People of Hungarian Nationality of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

PRESIDENT TITO CONGRATULATES FRENCH PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU191027 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 13 July, TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic: "It is with special satisfaction that on the occasion of the national day of the French Republic I send Your Excellency, on behalf of the Yugoslav peoples and on my own behalf, sincere congratulations and warm wishes for constant progress of the friendly French people as well as for your personal happiness. I wish on this occasion, too, to confirm my conviction that the further strengthening of the traditional friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will simultaneously also provide an impetus to a wider and more equal international cooperation and represent a contribution to security and peace in the world."

TITO CONGRATULATES IRAQ'S AL-BAKR ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU191029 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 13 July, TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, president of the Republic of Iraq: "The anniversary of Iraq's July revolution accords me the extraordinary pleasure of sending Your Excellency, on behalf of the Yugoslav peoples and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and wishes for constant progress and a happy future of the friendly Iraqi people and for your personal happiness. Recalling with satisfaction my visit to Iraq and our talks, I wish on this occasion to also emphasize the great importance which we attach to the successful development of cooperation between our two nonalined countries and between the LCY and the Ba'th Party as well as to the strengthening of friendship between our peoples. I am convinced that Yugoslavia and Iraq, with their active engagement together with other nonalined countries, will also in the future continue to make an important contribution to a consistent implementation of the nonalined policy in the interest of progress and peace in the world."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GUINEA PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE

Tito Welcome on Brioni

LD231806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Brioni--Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea and his wife, arrived this afternoon on a 3-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of President of the SFRY Josip Broz Tito. At the docking pier on Brioni, decorated with flowers and state flags of the two friendly and nonalined countries, a formal welcome was accorded to President Sekou Toure, together with top state honors. President Tito welcomed and greeted the head of the Republic of Guinea. The meeting of the two presidents was very cordial and friendly. President Sekou is accompanied by Guinean ministers Moussa Diakite, N'Famata Keita, Fily Cissoko, Mamady Kaba, Sikhe Camara, Fode Soriba Camara, Marcel Cros, secretary of state for international cooperation, and other personalities. The official Yugoslav-Guinea talks, with the participation of the associates of the two presidents, will start tomorrow morning.

Sekou Toure-Tito Talks

LD232328 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2140 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni, July 23 (TANJUG)--President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito and President of Guinea Ahmed Sekou Toure began their talks here this evening.

The talks were held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, and were permeated with mutual trust and complete mutual understanding. In the course of the talks, which lasted nearly two hours, the two presidents primarily exchanged opinions on current questions within the movement of non-alignment. An identity of views on the necessity of the policy and movement of nonalignment acting as a non-bloc factor, in accordance with the authentic principles of nonalignment, was understood to have been expressed during the talks.

Presidents Tito and Sekou Toure concluded that the unity of nonaligned countries has also up to now been a precondition for success of the nonaligned movement's policy, and that it was being built by countries with different social and political systems and orientations, but with many common denominators. These interests, it was stressed, are of lasting importance for the unity and action ability of the movement of non-alignment. During the talks, the two presidents informed each other of their countries' preparations for the forthcoming sixth nonaligned summit. In this context they discussed the just ended summit in Monrovia of the Organization of African Unity, from which the Guinean president has come to Yugoslavia.

Presidents Tito and Sekou Toure also exchanged opinions on the focuses of crisis in the world and other acute problems in international relations confronting the world today. In the context, the two statesmen set forth their observations and impressions ensuing from their recent contacts.

The first meeting of the two presidents in more (?than) ten years was marked with a very dynamic dialogue permeated with sincere friendly feelings, mutual respect and full confidence. Sources within the two delegations stress with pleasure that the talks between the two presidents were those of two longstanding friends. Yugoslav-Guinean talks will resume tomorrow morning.

PRC PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER MEETS SLOVENE OFFICIALS 23 JULY

LD240844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Ljubljana--In Villa Podroznik in Ljubljana tonight, Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Slovenia Executive Council, received Zhao Cangbi, PRC minister of public security and his associates. The meeting was also attended by Janez Zemljaric, republican secretary for internal affairs, and his associates. Minister Zhao Cangbi is staying in our country at the invitation of Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs.

DRAGOSAVAC MEETS WITH MEXICAN PARTY LEADER

LD240459 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 23 (TANJUG)--Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency, today met with Gustavo Carvajal Moreno, president of the Revolutionary Institutional Party of Mexico. Moreno is heading the Mexican party delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance. During the ensuing talks, current questions of the two countries' development were discussed, with both sides stressing the need for finding effective solutions for major (?problems) of the international community, especially those concerning peace and the maintenance of independence of sovereign states. Both sides expressed pleasure with the successful development of cooperation between the Mexican Revolutionary Institutional Party and the Yugoslav League of Communists, which was described as constituting an important encouragement for further development of the traditionally friendly relations between Mexico and Yugoslavia.

TANJUG REPORTS KOMUNIST ARTICLE ON VIETNAM REFUGEE PROBLEM

LD232125 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 23 (TANJUG)--The events in Southeast Asia in the more recent months, that is, the massive flight of thousands from Vietnam to neighbouring countries, have acutely drawn the world public's attention to a phenomenon characterising the overall post-war development of the international community. The phenomenon is that of refugees. In view of the geographic area and the large number of people involved, the phenomenon has come to pose a world problem. The Yugoslav weekly KOMUNIST today writes about refugees as a world problem and sets out that "refugees, as a consequence of unsettled post-war international relations, are a characteristic and complex question encountered by all developing countries." In illustration, the weekly cites that around eight million refugees have, for various reasons, sought residence in other countries where, as a rule, an uncertain future awaited them. The growing number of people fleeing Vietnam is a consequence of an inadequate internal transformation which has brought with it massive dissatisfaction, KOMUNIST assesses. In Africa, the reasons for an intensive circulation of refugees lie in political, social and economic changes Africa-wide and in foreign interference in internal conflicts, the Yugoslav weekly writes. 270,000 refugees from Ethiopia and Zambia have fled to the Sudan alone. According to incomplete data, Zaire has around 650,000 refugees from Angola and other countries. The Ethiopian-Somali conflict was also the cause of large numbers of refugees. Half a million Somalis fled before the Ethiopian army. Numerous internal unrests and conflicts in Latin American countries have had similar consequences. The most recent example is flight from Nicaragua. The Yugoslav weekly agrees that a humanitarian drive of the world community as a whole is indispensable for alleviating the refugee problem. "KOMUNIST", however, sets out that the problem cannot be eliminated by a humanitarian drive alone. The existence of the refugees is most closely connected with the general situation in the world--and it is for this reason that the roots of the problem must primarily be sought in the present world economic situation in which developing countries continue unable to achieve economic progress. The causes need also be sought in the policy of force, interference in the internal affairs of other countries and rivalry for spheres of influence incessantly breeding conflicts of enmity among peoples.

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON COUNTRY'S OIL-SAVING MEASURES

AU201040 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[Zvonko Logar article: "There Was No Choice"]

[Excerpts] The times of cheap imported energy are definitely behind us. When new prices of all kinds of gasoline and oil products appeared at the gasoline pumps yesterday morning, we had to face this truth once again. After the OPEC countries' decision of 28 June, an increase in price of the liquid fuels could not be avoided. There was a great new jump in the prices of crude oil and this forced the Federal Executive Council to resort to an unpopular measure for the third time in 8 months. As regards our country, the latest increase in the prices of oil products will impose on us a burden of 8.34 billion dinars. This blow was somewhat mitigated by a certain adjustment of the tax rates. Lower rates were introduced for almost all oil products, so that liquid fuels of all types become about 30 percent more expensive. In this way the blow is evenly distributed among more or less all the classes of consumers. In this respect only two significant exceptions were made. The first is the new prices of aviation fuel, which will be much higher from now on, and which will quite certainly cause a large increase in the fares for domestic air transportation. The second exception is diesel oil which is used for public transportation in the cities. The tax on this fuel has been reduced from 68.52 percent to only 2.23 percent. A special effect is achieved in this way. The fuel prices for mass public transportation in cities have thus been restored to the level that existed before 27 April 1979. Thus one of the strongest arguments for increasing the fares in public transportation has been invalidated.

The latest increase of crude oil prices sheds new light on the topical complications concerning the construction of new power stations and heating plants fueled by oil. It is known that the Federal Executive Council asked the delegates in the SFRY Assembly to use urgent procedure to adopt a law that would ban the use of public money for the construction of new oil-fired power stations. Having in mind the specific interests of their province, the delegation of Vojvodina opposed this proposal, but the Federal Executive Council continued to insist on its arguments. Its spokesmen point out that the consumption of fuel oil, which could to a great extent be replaced by coal or some other cheaper fuel, is increasing at a rate three times the planned one. Out of about 18 million tons of oil products consumed in our country, about 44 percent or almost 8 million tons are fuel oil. Although this is a large quantity, calculations show that even this will not be enough unless something is urgently done. One even hears mention of importing another million tons of fuel oil in 1979.

It appears that these considerations have had a decisive influence on both the Federal Executive Council and the representatives of Vojvodina bowing to a kind of compromise. Judging by reports reaching the press in recent days, the idea is now accepted that this delicate problem be solved in such a way that the precise number of how many oil-fired power statins may be constructed in this medium-term period and how many in the following one will be determined. Figures have been mentioned. In the current medium-term period, oil-fired power stations to the total capacity of 950 megawatts should be constructed, and in the 1981-85 period, 1,348 megawatts. Since 740 megawatts have already been built, projects totalling 210 megawatts would be excluded from the ban on the use of social funds.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMISSION DISCUSSES CIVIL DEFENSE

AU202102 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2085 12 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[B. Vucetic report on session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the LCY Central Committee Presidium--place and date not given]

[Text] The efforts invested in the development and material equipment of the civil defense after the 11th Congress of the League of Communists gave good initial results. There are now 15 percent more specialized units of civil defense than in 1975, while the general purpose units increased by 21 percent. The staffs and units are 30 percent better equipped than 4 years ago. As regards the level of organization, equipment and training, the civil defense represents a real and organized force for the protection of the working people and citizens and material goods from all kinds of danger. However, all this is still insufficient. The organizations of the League of Communists must encourage all social factors to speed up the development of the system of protection.

This assessment was heard recently at a session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Protection of the LCY Central Committee Presidium which was presided over by Petar Matic. Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Col Generals Dusan Korac and Bruno Vuletic, assistant federal secretaries for national defense; and representatives of the federal, republican and provincial bodies for defense and social self-protection participated in the work of this session which discussed the tasks of the League of Communists in the field of development, organization and material equipment of the civil defense. In the introductory speech and in the discussion it was stressed that the conclusions of the 11th LCY Congress clearly define the basic direction of the activity of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists and of all other elements of the socialist self-managing society in the field of protecting the people and material goods from natural disasters, fires, floods, earthquake and war devastation. The focus of protective activity must be in the social basis--the local community, the basic organization of associated labor, in the commune, where the people live and work, where they create social goods.

At the session it was said that the plans for the protection of people and property and the training of the civil defense units and the population must take into consideration the fact that new and increasingly more modern weapons, which make up the armament of potential aggressors or their agents, are such that they can hit all points on the battleground. The precision in hitting the targets and the destructive power of shells and warheads have also been increased and this will certainly cause a greater number of killed and wounded. All this indicates that the picture of a future war has been vitally changed in relation to past wars, and with this also the conditions under which one would live and work, create and fight.

At the session it was particularly stressed that it is necessary to intensify the measures of protection by mass training of the population, or rather by developing self-protection as the most mass form of protection and rescue. This means that people should be prepared now to protect themselves from the diverse effects of modern arms in their houses, apartments, streets, settlements and so forth. To build a modern system of self-protection, it is necessary now to work out realistic estimates on the threat to every social circle. This is not only a professional but also a political question.

The task of the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists proceeding from this is to use their influence in the circles in which they live and work, to launch a mass initiative of the working people and citizens and of all self-managing elements toward finding the most favorable solutions in all fields, particularly in town planning and regional planning of local communities, the organization of the communal services, the projects for sheltering people and property and the radiological-biological-chemical and fire protection so that the self-managing mechanism of the local community could also function under the most difficult conditions.

BORBA NOTES WORK STOPPAGES IN CROATIA

AU202056 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Evica Kostovska article: "Stoppages of Work in Croatia: For Truly Self-Managing Relations"]

[Excerpts] Work stoppages these days in Croatia are an occurrence which is discussed openly, analytically and critically, of course not without reason. From the beginning of November last year until the middle of May this year, 22 work stoppages were registered, in which 7,800 workers participated. Indeed, this number is negligible in comparison with 1,300,000 employed, but the occurrence deserves attention.

It is characteristic for all the work stoppages in the republic in this period that parts of basic organizations of associated labor took part in them, that they passed without excesses, that they lasted for a few hours at most and that the workers subsequently at their own initiative worked to make up this lost time. According to incomplete analyses, unskilled, semiskilled and skilled workers in collectives engaging in material production were most often involved. In no case was the stoppage directed against the system. The workers in this way expressed their disagreement and dissatisfaction with the self-managing and human relations in their work communities, pointed out manipulations with men and management organs as well as technocratic and bureaucratic behavior and tendencies of parts of the leading structures.

The workers of Varteks, Borovo, Nik, Trs, the Uljanik shipyard, the diesel motors plant of the Split shipyard, the Glina cotton spinning mill, the Jadran brick factory in Zagreb and others did not "strike" against the development and the manner of earning and distributing income and personal incomes in collectives of other industrial branches. They demanded that their own material position be improved.

"Some attempts to interpret the work stoppages, which are suitable in our self-managing system, as a struggle between parts of the workers class are unacceptable. Such an assessment is untrue, tendentious and dangerous. The work stoppages were in essence an expression of accumulated dissatisfaction with the undeveloped self-managing, income and socioeconomic relations in the several communities and were all inspired by the struggle for the development of self-management," Mirko Mecava, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Croatia, points out.

SLOVENE COMMUNISTS DISCUSS OCCURRENCES OF NEOCLERICALISM

AU221515 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[J. Pjevic report]

[Text] Ljubljana, July--The commission for ideological and theoretical work in the League of Communists of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia at its session today under the chairmanship of Milan Kucan discussed certain occurrences of neoclericalism among the top ranks of the Slovene Catholic Church, attempts at falsification of the history of the national liberation struggle as well as of the treacherous behavior of the church hierarchy at the time of the National Liberation War and its own alliance with the occupying authorities.

In a discussion lasting several hours (in which assessments and views on the questions of religiosity or nonreligiosity and the relations between socialist society and the church were presented by Ziga Kimovec, Dr Zdenko Rotar, Dr Aleksandra Kornhauser, Dr Bozidar Debenjak, Tone Poljsak, Dr Boris Paternu, Dr Boris Majer, Franc Pivec and Bojan Skrk), it was said that the believers in our society are in every respect equal to other working people and citizens and that they have all the conditions for an active participation in self-managing activities and sociopolitical life and that nobody outside them, not even the church hierarchy, has the right to speak on their behalf or to represent their interests as an intermediary in self-managing society. Our society struggles against all forms of alienation and monopoly, including such attempts by certain church dignitaries.

In that connection it was said that it is necessary to continuously broaden the scope for a democratic and equal dialog on questions of religion and religiosity, but not with the church hierarchy or those in its ranks who falsely present the position of the believers in our society, make use of demagogy, spread mysticism, indulge in politicking, push the church to the political field and into some sort of opposition against self-managing socialist society. At the same time, it was stressed, one must also struggle against individual occurrences of sectarianism, lack of understanding of the modern processes in society and in the church itself and a simplified treatment of certain occurrences and problems in that connection.

It was also stressed in the discussion that primarily the believers themselves must struggle against such and similar behavior and tendencies by individuals in the Catholic Church; the believers are doing this and declare themselves resolutely against the politicization of the church, occurrences of clericalism and the ideologization of religion. Some theologians, including Dr Rode, are developing a thesis according to which they proclaim everything--Marxism, the workers class and reality itself--to be myths and assert that only religion is not a myth. The question, theism or atheism-- it was said in the discussion--is posed by conservative theologians and not by Marxists, communists. Marx never posed the question, because it is a metaphysical question and it is known that metaphysics is not capable of solving any questions. And Marxism is science and not metaphysics.

It was also stressed that new, well-argued answers must be provided to some new questions which appear in connection with contemporary trends in the church and in connection with religion and one may not simply repeat the same, often very simplified answers.